reliably reported ern Nebraska, vast berds greatly for want of food, was melted slightly, and eventing its drifting to greatly for want of con-eventing its drifting to greatly for want of cattle 1000 head of cattle

fonday, Jan. 1, 1877, at a Evalin Esther, aged 10 ingest child of Abraham and

LEW F. JACONS. ON SALES.

TRADE SALE. . 2. 9:30 a. m.,

DODS. OTHING, OR SHOWING.

& SHOE SALE 1877. a. 3, at 9:30 a. m.,

ASS CUTTERS, eous Books

DCTION, n. 2 at 2 o'clook p. m.. & 116 and 120 Wabash-av. Tellow Ware, Glassware, are, Carpets, &c., &c., Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., at 118 2 120 Wabash-av.

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IDERED SILK SCARFS.

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BLOVES, MITTS, FURS, &a.

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IZIE SALESROOMS, COBAND MADISON-ST. MEROY & CO., an. 5, at 9:30 o'clock,

Chamber Sets, old Goods, Bedding, Lassware, tas, Cigars, adise, &c., &c.

TAMARA & Co., D SHOES AT AUCTION, a. 2, at 9:30 o'clock. ABA & CO., Auctioneers.

legaction in prices. DR. SHERWOOD give Alread examples of the without pain. Thousand the wonderful effects under his and the cheen, at his to be and the cheen, at his to roor Block. IONERY. ELEBRATED throughout the Union expressed to all arts. 1 B and upward at 5, 40, 60c per 5. Address ribraGUNTHER, Confes. Keep's Custom Shirts, to messure. The very best, a for \$0. Not the statistics to take any shirts ordered unless por-sult and the state of the state of the state was the state of the state of the state was the state of the sta

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1877.

INSURANCE STATEMENT. ANNUAL STATEMENT

Great Republican Newspaper. **EMPIRE** DOLLAR WEEKLY TRIBUNE. THE BEST PAPER POR THE Fire Insurance Co. BANKER, MECHANIC, BANKER, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, FAMILY.

VOLUME XXXI.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Twenty Weeklies for \$20, Postage Paid.

tribunal to solve doubts or decide contested points.

GOV. HATES BLECTED.

From the best light before it, THE TRIBUNE believes that Hayes has received 185 Electoral votes against 184 for Tilden, and is therefore entitled to be inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1877. The highest good of the South, as well as of the North, would be best promoted by his occupancy of the Executive Chair.

DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR

DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR.

country.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful and exciting of any since the War. The Trusturs will do everything in its power to have the new
President peacefully and lawfully inaugurated, and
to restore harmony and confidence in the future.

Let us never despair of the Republic.

mempaper, and contributed as much as any other in the United States to the success of its party, it is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views, and aims to be right rather than partisan; and while holding party high it holds the

Club of twenty (one dollar per copy) 20.00

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EDUCATIONAL.

BAYARD TAYLOR

Sava: "I take great pleasure in recommending to pursuit the Academy at Riedis of Mr. Swithin G. Short-ings. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is con-tractive will at the deportunent of the public who at-tendities will be described in the public who at-tendities with the definite nothing is neglected which cas further both the instituctual and moral develop-ment of the latter."

iesd it, and an estimate that nothing is married development of the inter."

This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles
by rell from Philadelphia. \$200 a Year for Boarding.

Washing, Gas. &c., Schooling Books, &c., Payable
Quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted at
any time. Special indivisors and releast instruction for
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intiractors, two graduates of Yale College. Media has
even charches, and a charter which has pro-hotted the
nale of intoxicating drinks for 26 years. For picture of
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this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard
University, A. M.), Media, Pa.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Winter and Spring Term of Racine College, and of the Grammer School, will begin January 18, to continue till June 27. For admission apply to the Rev. Dr. De Koves, Bacine College, Racine, Wis.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Delaware County, Pa. col. THEO. HYATT, President.

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Just received.

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DENTISHRY

OF WHEATON, ILL., January 1, 1877.

Loans on Bends and Mortzages (secured by first liens on real estate valued at (\$330, 164.00) Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mort-

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EDWARD ELY & CO., Wabash-av., cor. Monroe.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BECK & WIRTH has been discolved by the death of Mr. Chas. Wirth on the 16th of November, 1875. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors of eath firm. Jan. 1, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP.

BECK & FELDKAMP, To transact the business of manufacturers of To-bacco and Snuff and dealers in Leaf and Plng To-bacco, Pipes, etc., etc., at 22 and 24 South Water-et. and 392 and 394 North Clurk-tt. We will assume all liabilities and collect all credits of the late firm of Beck & Wirth.

AUGUST BECK, R. C. FELDKAMP.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of HUYCK & KNOX is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the firm mame in settlement.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1877.

The undersigned will continue the business as proprietor of the Garden City Chemical Works under the name, firm, and style of J. H. HUYCK & CO., at the old stand, 33 Michigan-av.

J. H. HUYCK.

In retiring from business I cheerfully recommend the new firm to all friends and customers.

CHAS. M. KNOX.

OLD GOLD,

CHICAGO REFINING CO.,

ILLINOIS FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

Lecture at Farwell Hall Thursday, Jan. 4, 8 p.m., by Prof. WM. G. by Prof. WM. G.
SUMNER,
Of Yale College, on "Revenue Reform and Free
Trade." Tickets, 25 cents; for eale at Jansen,
McClurg & Co. 's.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE OR TO RENT. A factory, with grounds, in this city, centrally locked, adapted for wood-working purposes. Capacit, to mee, with room for delignment. Engine and boly, machinery, steam heart, water, gas, and every in machinery, steam heart of the Price and terms to the control of the control

Keep's Collars. Klegant Styles, Best Quality, \$1.50 per dozen; six for 750 KEEP MANUFACTURING CO., 173 East Madison st.

Stockholders' Notice. The Annual Meetings of the Stockholders of the NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, 490 North Clark-st., TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m. H. CRAWFORD,

Stockholders' Meeting. THIRD NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9, 1878.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank or the election of Directors will be held at its Banking office on Tuesday, the sth day of January next, beween the bours of J. Bayving F.A.Rick, President. GERMAN NATIONAL BANK. ts banking office on Tuesday, banking office of the test of

Keep's Patent Partly-Made

STILL AT IT.

Figuring Up the Presidential Possibilities and Probabilities.

A Grand Upheaval in Both Political Parties Predicted.

The Great Moving Cause in Louisiana at Last Discovered.

Colored Femininity the Lever that Did the Business.

Tilden's Sable Supporters Go Down Before Their Partisan Spouses.

Little Change in the Condition of Affairs at New Orleans.

The Packard and Nicholls Legislatures Both in Session.

Senatorial Speculations Emanating from Springfield.

The Independents Said to Hold the Key to the Situation.

Chicago Delegates to the Springfield Convention --- The Union Veterans.

WASHINGTON.

BOGUS INTERVIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—Republicans occupying high official positions who have conversed with the President on the situation, read with interest and astonishment some of the published accounts of interviews with him which represent the published accounts of interviews with him which represent him as entertaining opinions directly opposite to those which he has expressee to them. These reports of interviews, un less they bear the signature of some known cor pondent, should not be received as the view. Gen. Grant, who is not in the habit of slop

ing over to newspaper men.

The certainty that President Hayes is to re ceive the support of leading Southern politi-cians who were Whigs, and who resisted Seces-sion until dragooned into it, is not acceptable to certain Northern Republicans who desire to combat a solid South. This division of the Southern leaders upon political questions will abolish the color-line and insure fair treatment to the freedmen, as each party will want their votes, but it will end the political career of some wondered at that they are secretly at work in favor of the inauguration of Tilden.
JUST HOW IT WAS.

The bearer of the McEnery-Tilden Electoral his story, it is the colored women who have played the mischief in that State. They voted, he says, in large numbers in men's clothing, and, in addition to that, during the campaign occupied themselves pulling Conservative speak-ers off their platforms by main force.

The bearer of these votes has the assurance to think that they are entitled to consideration. to think that they are entitled to consideration.

Democrats here, however, are dismayed at the fact that a Committee of the Democratic Legislature in Louisiana yesterday waited upon Gov. Kellogg and recognized him as Governor. Democrats here suggest that this action is a peculiar commentary upon the attempt to have, the Electoral vote for Tilden counted, the certificates of which are signed by McErory. The cates of which are signed by McEnery. The Democrats say that they expect all the South-

ern Committees to

REPORT NEXT WREK.

This can scarcely mean anything more than a preliminary report, as it would be utterly impossible for the Government Printing-Office to complete the testimony. It is understood that the Republican and Democratic Committees will endeavor to embrace the salient points of the testimony in their reports, so that the Representatives can obtain adequate views of the investigation from reading the two reports, without studying the evidence in detail.

THE COMPROMISE MOVEMENT.

A tremeudous effort will be made to have both Houses agree upon a definite programme of joint convention before Feb. 14, in order that the proceedings at that time may be only the formal execution of a predetermined plan.

GROVER.

The Democratis are making arrangements to serenade Gov. Grover upon his arrival here Wednesday next. They have also been foolish enough to engage a building and make preparations for an imposing Tilden inauguration ball.

ITEMS.

Mr. Justice Clifford, referring to the recent rumor of his retirement, says: "I shall die with the harness on."

Senator Logan writes here to a friend that he expects to get the Republican caucus nomination on the first ballot, and that the Independents will support him in preference to any man yet named.

Ex-Congressman Carpenter, of South Caroli-REPORT NEXT WEEK.

ents will support him in preference to any man yet named.

Ex-Congressman Carpenter, of South Carolina, arrived here. He says that, if Tilden is declared elected, it will be impossible for a white Republican in any way connected with politics to remain in that State.

New York, Jan. 2.—The Mail's Washington special says a dispatch from a member of the House Investigating Committee in Louislana says the Democrate have determined to inaugurate Nicholls, set up an independent government, and refuse to recognize the Kellogg-Packard Government. They will appoint the metropolitan police, collect taxes, etc.

THE SENATE ELECTORAL COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. U., Jan. 2.—The Senate Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote held another meeting to-day. A prominent member says that the general indications to-day seemed more hopeful for their ultimate agreement than at any previous meeting. On the other hand, another member of the Committee says he cannot perceive that the Committee to-day made any progress towards harmonizing the conflicting views of members.

THE FINAL COUNT.

decision should be reached by the Joint Convention in such a case as is now presented in Louisiana. Mr. Morton, in Joint Convention, in February, 1898, had raised a point, and offered a resolution covering it, to the effect that while there was reason to believe, from common reports, that the late Presidential election in Louisians was carried by force and frand, still, there being no legal evidence before the Senate on that subject, the Electoral vote of that State ought to be counted. On this

SENATOR CONKLING'S POSITION SENATOR CONKLING'S POSITION in regard to the functions of the two Houses in counting the vote is that they have no right to go behind the returns, and that the powers are ministerial only. This position he took twice, in February, 1873, where, in two cases, he attempted to have the following words incorporated as an amendment to two resolutions providing for certain method of counting the votes of a State: "Ine functions of the two Houses in counting the votes being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effects of the votes or of the count."

LOUISIANA.

VIGOROUS MEASURES PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2—12 p. m.—The situatiou remains unchanged, and probably will continue so until after the inauguration of Governor. Then the claims of Nicholls and Packard will clash, and trouble may be expected to commence. It is probable that Gov. Packard will maintain the authority of his Government. with vigor. Possibly the bogus Legislature may be dispersed and Gen. Nicholls arrested if he Governor. Summary measures will be resorted to in recence to legislators absent from their seats. They will be given noabsent from their seats. They will be given no-tice that, unless they appear to claim them, they will be declared vacant within a certain time and a new election ordered. There is now no popular excitement, and the best part of the unity would be glad to have peace.

THE PACKAND LEGISLATURE.
To the Westers Associated Press.
NEW ORLEANS, Jsn. 2.—The Senate and House have organized. Ex-Gov. Hahn was elected Speaker of the House. The Democrats, after demanding the removal of the barricades and reading a protest at the door, withdrew.
Alf is quiet. In the joint session, Mr. Burch read returns

from each parish as furnished by the Secretary of State and compiled by the Returning Board, and announced that Packard had been elected The Republican Senate adopted resolution requesting the Governor to transmit immourately to Senators and Representatives in Con-

requesting the Governor to transmit immediately to Senators and Representatives in Congress those portions of his message which referred to the political condition in the State.

Gov. Kellogg traced in detail the history of the State since reconstruction, asserting that the New Orleans July riots of 1866 were still qualified and approved, and the Judge who refused to charge the kry in regard to them had been elected to the same office ever since; that the Grant Parish massacre was regarded as a justifiable assertion of white supremacy, and that the whole political history of the party opposed to Republican principles in this State was characterized by one aim,—the vesting of all political control in the hands of an aristocratilization of the constitutional measures which accord to emancipated slaves the rights of citizens.

He adds: "It is argued with apparent plausibility that the disorders admitted to prevail in some of the Southern States are the result of the inclicince of the Republican State authorities and their inability to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to justice. It is pointed out that in Georgis, Alabama, and other Southern States which have been redeemed, as it is called, from Republican rule, peace prevails and political murders are comparatively unknown. The very statement of this proposition carries with it a confession of guilt. It discloses the fact that the disorders in the South are created by opponents of Republicanism for the purpose of obtaining control of the Government, and that until they obtain possession of the offices, whether they have such a majority of legal voters as would justly entitle them to those offices or not, political turmoil will continue. No local tribunals can prevent or punish political offenders: First, the surrender of the State Government to the minority who coutrolled its destinies before the emancipation of the slaves. Second, the acceptance by that minority in good faith of the constitutional amendments, which issues were de-

Congress of such appropriate and valid legislation as will secure the enforcement of these amendments against organized, insidious, and desperate hostility."

THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE.

Shortly before noon a Committee from St. Patrick's Hall House, consisting of Mr. R. H. Wilde, of Orleans, J. M. Williams, of East Baton Rouge, and Mr. Singleton, of St. Landry, waited upon Gov. Kellogg at the State-House and presented him with a written communication informing him that the House of Representatives was organized at St. Patrick's Hall, at the same time entering a solemn protest against the occupation of the State-House by armed police and militis, and against the exclusion from the State-House of the duly-elected representatives of the people, and against the presence of armed "Metropolitans" and soldiers. Gov. Kellogg replied that there were several statements contained in the communication which were incorrect. There were no military, properly speaking, in the State-House. Yesterday there was a force of police armed not differently from the way in which they were ordinarily armed. As conservators of the peace, they were specially instructed not to interfere with any members of the Legislature, but to protect them from interference from others. There were no United States troops in the State-House. It was not true that any passage-way had been cut from the State-House to an adjoining building to facilitate the bringing of troops into the building. Whatever communication existed had existed a long time. As to the House, which, this Committee claimed, had been legally and properly organized, the law provided that the Secretary of State should furnish the Clerk with a list of the members elected. That list was furnished the Clerk. Sixty-eight of the members whose names were in that list appeared in the regular hall of the House of Representatives yesterday, and forty-two, or forty-three at most, appeared in St. Patrick's. He must decline to receive any communication from a body which lacked nearly twenty-two of sens

ocrats, and that Richard Dunn and others, colored leaders, had done likewise, because they thought any change would be for the better. Knew numbers of colored men who voted the Democratic ticket voluntarily, and did not know of any intimidation to cause them to do so. Thought the killing of Pinkston and others would damage instead of improving the Democratic cause.

Charles Sidwell, former owner of Eliza Pinkston, repeated his testimony already published in reference to her character, and the contradictory statements as to who had killed her husband.

Charles Sidwell, former owner of Elias Pinkston, repeated his testimony already published in reference to her character, and the contradictto the contract of the contract of

ber of witnesses relative to Livingston Parish. Sylvester Symmes, Tax Collector, testified that the election was peaceable and outet, and that his affidavit appearing in the Sterman report was prepared in the Custom-House, and made him say things be knew nothing about, and he never knew of any armed organizations there. Samuel Barkston, Augustus Ward, and T. Spilter, fiatly contradicted the affidavit of Supervisor Davids m, as to intimidation, and said they would not believe him on oath.

A Committee from the Senate to-day waited upon Secretary of State Desionde, and asked for the official returns of the State election. Desionde declined to recognize them, and said the law directed him to furnish them to the Speaker of the House, which he had done.

One member of the Democratic House to-day deserted that body, and reported at the State-House.

Eight members returned elected by the Board are still absent from the city.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—To-night about two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are in town, and the political mill is grinding the liveliest kind of a grist. The chief interest, of course, centres in the Senatorial contest, or, rather, in what will develop into a contest, for a vet the contest remains to be made. On the rather, in what will develop into a contest, for as yet the contest remains to be made. On the Republican side, Logan will undoubtedly receive the caucus nomination. He and his friends claim that he will, on the first ballot, receive the vote of every Republican member of each House, and, besides, is certain of the three Independent votes necessary to elect, and, to back up this claim, they triumphantly cite the fact that no representative member has yet been heard from who does not intend to go into the caucus, and that no Republican member has, so far as heard from, declared his purpose to stay out of the caucus, but

as is easily discovered on circulating among the members, that there are in the neighborhood of a half dozen or more Republicans among them who are quietly looking out for an opportunity to support some other Republican. There is ample time in which they can pick out their man, and there are plenty of men to be found who would fill well the place, and who, too, would not need urging to accept it. At present, this element of opposition to Logan is

party was directed to that end, in order to prevent the Returning Board from seizing upon it, as a pretext for throwing out votes. They contradicted the statement of Bourges in reference to the incendiary speech of Gov. McEnery at Baton Rouge, and said that while it was an aggressive one, nothing was said about assassination. On the contrary, they advised submission to anything rather than provoke a collision.

Marr was examined at great length in reference to the political situation in Louisians, and said he, in common with many others, had thought that the elective franchise should be given negroes with some property or education. It is also been detailed to go among them as go-between for the Democratic managers. What he can so complish remains/to be seen, but THE TIME IS NOT PROPERTIOUS for a compact like unto that by which E. M. Haines and his independents swallowed up the Democratic party of the last House. The Independent party has dispersed in the heat of the Presidential consists, and everything points to their return to their old places in the Republican party if the door is open for them to return to the location. The independent party has dispersed in the heat of the Presidential consists, and everything points to their return to their old places in the Republican party if the door is open for them to return to the location. The independent party has disappeared in the heat of the Presidential consists, and everything points to their return to their old places in the Republican party if the door is open for them to return to the Republican ranks to support Logan, and they still stand out. Whether they would stand out against any other Republican is not so clear. Logan occupies the field, will carry the caucus, and the only condition on which they can now return is that they support him. Possibly, however, they will demand that the candidate be somebody clies—asy Milton Hay, Judge Lawrence, or some such man. Their present attitude, however, indicates nothing but that they are not yet ready to return

Sammel J. Tilden to create a public opinion in favor of his ambitious schemes, and to forestall the action of Congress in the matter of the recording of the votes of the Electoral College, which attempts constitute a further chapter in the history of the political campaign conducted by Mr. Tilden for the purpose of capturing the Presidency, a campaign remarkable for craft, cunning, deception, and Fraud; and

Wilseras, Having been fairly defeated at the polis by 185 Electoral votes, the partisan majority of the House of Representatives, a majority largely repudiated by the people at the recent election, and which will expire on the 4th of March, is engaged in an attempt to deprive the weople of three States of their right to participate in the election of the Chief Magistrate, and thus to incorporate into our political system intimidation, assassination, and fraud as a means for the control of the National Government, which action is in direct contradiction to the spirit of the following resolution, introduced by the Hon. Scott Lord, a prominent Democrat, and passed by the House of Representatives on the 10th of Angust, when the necessities of the Democratic party required that the fears of the people of the North should be hilde:

"Resolved, by the House, Thatall attempts by force, terrorism, intimidation, or otherwise to interfere with the rights of citizens is condemned, and the guilty parties should receive condign and effectual pumbinment." Therefore,

Resolved, by the members of the General Assembly here present, That the votes of the Electors cast show clearly the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler as President and Vice-President of the Government, and any attempt to influence the public mind, or to resist such peaceful inauguration by force, or any unlawful means, should be enerestly opposed in all proper ways by all good people, and the authorities of the Government.

Resolved That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be directed to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions

sensiby of Louisians is now in session at 84.

The joint seasion met, read the vote of the State by parishes, and declared Nicholis elected Governor, and Witz Lieutenant-Governor.

The Joint seasion met, read the vote of the State by parishes, and declared Nicholis elected Governor, and Witz Lieutenant-Governor.

The Domorard of this evening, in reserve to be a sense of the sense

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HAMPTON ISCURS ANOTHER ADDRESS. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—Wade Hampto

the files of the office, and the Court ordered the Board to answer by 4 o'clock to the plain language of the act for canvassing the vote for Governor, and omitting in their return any votes cast for any other office, as the rights of the Presidential Electors and members of Congress were not matters before the Court. The Board made a return at 5 o'clock, when the counsel for relator asked and was granted until to-day to examine the returns.

The Court then adjourned.

INDIANA.

MICHIGAN.

upon duty as Governor. The Republican House caucus to-night unanimously selected the Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer County, a farmer, and an old member of the Legislature, for Speaker; Daniel L. Crossman, Clerk; James H. Stone, Secretary of the Senate; William K. Childs, Sergeant-at-Arms. There appears to be no opposition to Senutor Ferry. The caucus is called for to-morrow night, and his nomination will

MINNESOTA.

UNANIMOUS ORGANIZATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 2.—The Legis ganized to-day by the unanimous election of the Republican caucus nominees, the Democrats making no nominations, but voting solid with the Republicans. The Senatorial nominating caucus will be held Thursday evening. The Governor's message will be delivered Thursday.

KANSAS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Disputch to The Tribens.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2.—The Legislature meets on the 9th of this month. Candidates for the various small offices are numerous. The United States Senstorial question still remains about the same. Harvey. Osborn, and Sears are in the lead.

HAMPTON AND HAYES.

HAMPTON AND HAYES.

JUDGE MACKET'S VISIT TO COLUMBUS.

Cincisnati Gusetie. Jan. 1.

There has been considerable conjecture about the meaning of the recent visit of Judge T. J.

Mackey, of South Carolina, to Gov. Hayes.

Judge Mackey was the bearer of a letter from Wade Hampton which of itself was not very explicit, and as, in a postscript, it stated that a similar letter had been sent to Gov. Tilden, it could not be construed into a declaration of opinion on the part of Hampton that Gov. Hayes is to be the next President. Still, the fact that Judge Mackey was the measurer who bore the letter to Hayes, and that it does not yet appear that like honor was given to the missive to Tilden, gave color to the impression that the would-be Governor of South Carolina was disposed to look for assistance to Hayes.

Judge Mackey spent the day in this city yesterday, and was entertained by a number of gentlemen, who found him a genial gentleman, highly intelligent, and a capital conversationalist. Indeed, his language is that of a born orator, while his manner has all the grace and susvity of the Southern gentleman. A representative of the Gusette called on him at the Grand Hotel, and found him quite willing to tell all about his recent mission. Judge Mackey is a man of middle age, of polished manner, yet

school system, believing it to be the great need of the State." The Judge remarked that, under the present regime, the great difficulty is in having the law's enforced. The School law was ample, but the fund was stolen. Gov. Hampton has so great a hold on the confidence of the people that his appointees would change this order of things. In case of violence or political intimidation, Hampton would not appeal to Washington; he would go at once himself, with the progremembers of his staff, and would see to it that order was preserved. "Why," said the Judge. "just look at his influence over those 10,000 armed men when Chamberlain was inaugurated. He could by a word—nay, it might have been by mere silence—have been complete master of the situation; but he spoke, and counseled no violence. Said he to me: 'The deepest wound I have received is to see a guard of United States soldiers around Chambedshi's house, thus declaring that we are assessins, while God knows I would lay down my life in defending him from harm.'" As an instance of Hampton's power over his supporters, he said that, when six colored Republicans of the Mackey House went over to the Wallace House, they were ignominiously thrust out of their boarding houses for alleged treachery to the Republican party. Hampton heard of it, and went and procured rooms for them in a quarter of the city where colored men had never before been quartered. Then he went to one of the leading restaurants, and requested that they be served with meals like any other persons. The proprietor demurred, on the ground that it would drive away white customers; but Hampton told him to let it be known that these were members of the Legislature, and that he (Hampton) had asked that they be admitted there on equal terms. The plan worked like a charm, and it was amusing to see the cordiality with which high-blooded Southrons forgot their pride and found it possible to eat at the same table with negroes.

The Judge said he stumped the State openly for Hayes and Hampton, and always gave hal

Indeed, the situation in South Carolina was so alarming that it overwhelmed the Presidential question.

Judge Mackey represents Hampton as opposed a to violent decision of the Presidential conundrum. Moreover, he predicts that there are surprises in store for the Democracy if they persist in crying war. He thinks leading Democrats in the South in Congress will shortly raise their voices in rebuke of the war-cry. Even the most bitter partisans of Tilden in South Carolins declare that, if war does come, the rebels this time will be found in the North.

The Judge has no doubt of the election of Hayes, and believes that it will be according to the Constitution for the President of the Senate to declare the vote of the Electors. In other words, he believes Hayes will be inaugurated President. His visit to him was unofficial, but was prompted by a desire to place before him the real condition of affairs in his State, because, as he said, although he had the utmost confidence in the wisdom and justice of Gov. Hayes, yet he knew that the best of men might sometimes err in their judgment from an improper presentation of a case. He talked freely with Gov. Hayes, and presented to him the real state of the case. He did not, of course, say anything to indicate a purpose on the part of Hampton to favor the inauguration of Hayes. Hampton had expressly warned him to do no such thing. Gov. Hayes heard him patiently, and expressed a deep interest in the affairs of South Carolins, but said it would be improper for him to express an opinion in regard to who is the legal Governor. He was glad to observe the peaceful temper of Gov. Hampton, and hoped a peaceful solution of the whole question would be found.

Judge Mackey says he will go home with such a report of Gov. Hayes as will set the people wild for him. He takes with him such a favorable impression of the Governor's fairness, honesty, patriotism, and firmness that he feels sure be can start a feeling in his favor that will widen and will tell. "Why, one little incident," said

thy than the limits of party-lines."

Judge Mackey goes to-day to Washington.

THE ARMY.

WORRIMENT OF THE DEMOCRACY. articles have recently appeared in the Democratic newspapers in this city, addressed particularie newspapers in this city, addressed particularly to the soldiers of the regular army, assuming, in the first place, that the army is to be unlawfully used to inaugurate Hayes, and arguing that the soldiers would be justified in certain cases in disobeying orders. These articles keep the smoldering fires of latent excitement alive, but seem to serve no other purpose. In a communication appearing in the Herald today in a most conspicuous place, it is first assumed that an attempt will be made to intimidate the House in case that body undertakes to elect a President, and authorities are quoted to show that if, for instance, soldiers were ordered to arrest the Speaker of the House, they could properly refuse to do so on the ground that the order would be unlawful. The article concludes as follows:

properly refuse to do so on the ground that the order would be unlawful. The article concludes as follows:

In view of the fact that the Administration has advanced the new theory that the army is a grand National police, and has so frequently of late used it as a party instrument to carry elections and overrun state Governments, and especially considering the presence in the National Capital at this time of so large a force of soldiers and marines, brought here pending the decision by the two Houses of Congress of questions that involve the stability of the Government, it is well that such dangerous doctrines should be exposed, and that the soldier should understand that he is amenable to the law, and the citizen that his rights cannot be arbitrarily interfered with by a coporal of the mark. If the day ever comes in Americs when the soldier shall, by blind obedience to unlawful orders, undertake to set up a Chief Magistrate not elected, or to pull down a President duly elected, the old Anglo-Saxon aversion to a standing army will wipe out the army, the innocent alice with the guilty. The New Orleans usurpation and the Charleston enormity have already opened the eyes of the people to the danger of an army controlled by a Commander-in-Chief who has go respect for law, or courts, or States, or Congress. The nation may forgive those who have done the State some service; but keep your hands off the National Legislature, gentlemen of the army and navy, or you may find that submission has ceased to be a virtue.

In view of the sensitiveness that the Demo-

may find that submission has ceased to be a virtue.

In view of the sensitiveness that the Democrats show with reference to the circumstance that soldiers are stationed here, the belief is almost warranted that they will prove a serious obstacle to the designs of that party. Nobody actually believes that the use of troops in the Halls of Congress is contemplated, while everybody can see that the soldiers would be needed in ease the city should be filled with roughs from New York, Baltimore, and the surrounding country, only too eager for an affray with an unarmed assemblage. There is no excitement of any kind here, except among a few fierce fellows who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a disturbance of the peace.

Correspondence Cincinnait Commercial.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 30.—If our wretched Presidential complication was settled, I do not know a section that would more sincerely rejoice than the South. This part of the country has nad enough of war and of turmoil and confusion. The people want peace. All classes and conditions want peace. An old Confederate soldier, through whose scalp a bullet hed cut for itself a passage told me the Confederate soldier, through whose scalp a bulet had cut for itself a passage, told me the
other day that he was not yet tired of
oring at home. He was three years
away from his family, marching
through mud, living on parched
orin, eleeping on the ground, shooting at, those
trained whom he really had no animosity, and
thot at in return, by way of exchange, with the
result that he had concluded to be a man of
ocace the rest of his days. He had no negroes
when he went into the War, and nothing at all
when he came out except an empty belly and a

It if it does is upon them to bring it about. My acquaintance among people in many of the surrounding Sittes—people of all grades, from the poor man who lives in a log cabin with ten children and cleves dogs, to the rich man who owns miles of plan ations—is very large, and it is a fact that I have to to hear the first one say that which could be trured into a desire for war or an inclination—a engage in it if hot-heads in the North precipitated the country into conflict. Said a gentleman he other day: "Why should I fight to put somebody into a post-office? That is all there is in this controversy. It is the outs against the lat. Perhaps one man in fifty wants an office and is hot, but can one man drive the remaining firsy into war? No. The forty-nine will stay at a one, and the liftieth can do as he d—d pleases.

DELEGATES TO THE SPEINSTHEIR CONVENTION

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the
Cooks County Central Committee yesterday,
Judge Forrester in the chain, the following list
of delegates to the Convention at Springfield
on the 8th inst. was adopted:

C. H. McCorniek, Lyman Trumbell, Leonard
Swett, W. F. Coolbangh, Carlie Bitchroet, P.
H. Smith, John D. Calon, Tunn, Herry F. H.
W. H. Gendy, Wilbur J. Bucry, M. L.
W. Roller, W. C. Goudy, Wilbur J. Bucry, M. L.
Miller, John Mattocks, Thomas Longer, L.
W. Robinson, John H. Franks, M.
W. Robinson, John H. P. Sterldan,
John B. Owsley, S. P. McConnell, the Hon, Austin Doyle, Dan O'Hara, Gen. Herman Dilger, the
Hon, D. C. Skelly, the Hon, George C. Klemm,
Hugh Maher, August Lange, Charles Kern, Cornelius Pribe, C. B. Copeland, Col. J. S. Cooper, A.
C. Story, the Hon, S. S. Hayes, L. Lafin, the
Hon, M. F. Tailey, P. V. Kelly, George W.
Brandt, Dr. F. E. Cook, William Barge, W. E.
Leffingwell, Patrick Rafferty, Robert Law, John
Comiskey, P. H. Hoffman, Jr., Edward Crane,
William Law, Jr., W. B. Snowhook, Val C. Turner, R. E. Goodell, Thomas E. Courtney, Michael
Evans, Thomas Shirley, James R. Doolittle, Jr.,
John Garrick, K. D. Pierce, Sol H. Smith,
Frank Hoyne, Col. C. P. Baldwin, Col.
Edmand Juessen, Arno Vons. Capit. Marien, the
Hon, Frank Sheridan, Dr. John L. Quirk, Dwid
Dunne, Thomas Kavanagh, John Forsythe,
the Hon, R. J. Hickey, the Hon, Joseph
E. Smith, the Hon, R. J. Hickey, the Hon, Joseph
E. Smith, the Hon, R. J. Hickey, the Hon, Joseph
E. Smith, the Hon, R. J. Hickey, the Hon, Joseph
E. Smith, the Hon, R. J. Walley, H. J.
Joyce, W. Rawleigh, P. C. McDwell, Malcolm
McDonald, Linta McClerg, John B. Calhoun, A. D

Francis Adams, Egbert Jamieson, and John Herting.

THE VETERANS.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club met at Room 44 Pacific Hotel last night, Gen. Lyman Bridges in the chair. There were sixteen members present, and as it took twenty-five to constitute a quorum, and as officers must be elected last night or not at all until next January, there was some difficulty in getting to work. Mr. Jacobs moved that the by-law making the quorum twenty-five be amended to read fifteen. An amendment was adopted suspending the by-law, and the motion of Mr. Jacobs was carried.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported as follows: President, Gen. Joseph Stockton; Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. R. E. Koch and Capt. John W. Gregg; Recording Secretary, Mai. W. H. Lower; Corresponding Secretary, Mai. W. H. Lower; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. John E. Vreeland; Treasurer, Gen. Lyman Bridges; Marshal, Owen Stewart; Assistant Marshal, Capt. Louis Jacobs.

On motion, Col. Scribner's name was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The report was accepted. Then Gen. Martin Beem was nominated for President by Maj. Jacobs.

Beem was nominated for President by Maj. Jacobs.

A warm discussion arose as to the regularity of the proceeding, pending which a number of members filed in completing the quorum, and the meeting took a fresh start.

After voting down a motion compelling each member to pay his dollar before voting, the Club went into an election of officers, resulting in the selection of Gen. Martin Beem, President; Gen. Jo Stockton, First Vice-President; Capt. C. R. E. Koch, Second Vice-President; Maj. W. H. Lower, Recording Secretary; Capt. John E. Vreeland, Corresponding Secretary; Gen. Lyman Bridges, Tressurer; Col. Owen Stewart, Marshal; Capt. Louis Jacobs, Assistant Marshal.

shal.

Dr. Koch, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and appointed as Club-Room Committee Messrs. Jacobs, Bridges, and Mullin. New members signed the roll, and the Club ad-

MISCELLANEOUS. IN IN PUBLIC BLECTED TO CONGRESS. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—David Dudley Field was to-day elected to Congress from the Seventh New York District, to fill the vacancy caused by

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—David Dudley Field was to-day elected to Congress from the Seventh New York District, to fill the vancey caused by the resignation of Smith Ely, Jr. His majority over Goetz, Republican, was 3,449.

NEW YORK.

**ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Legislature convened to-day, and the Governor presented his address. George B. Sloan was chosen Speaker of the House.

AUSCONSIN CONTEST.

**MILWAURER, Jan. 2.—Evidence in the contest of Fink, Republican, for a seas in the Assembly, against. Salentine, Democrat, taken before Justice Boerngen to-day, shows that a large amount of fraudulent voting was done in the Eighth and Eleventh Wards by ignorant Polacks at the intigation of political wire-pullers. Salentine's witnesses will be heard before Commissioner Thompson to-morrow.

GOV. HAYES AND THE SOUTH.**

**Augusta (6a.) Orn-viole and Sentine (Dem.), Dec. 28.*

**About ten days ago a citizen of this place wrote a letter to Gov. Hayes, asking hin what would be his policy with regard to Southern affairs in the event of his being declared President. He received as a reply a newspaper ellp containing a marked editorial from the Chelinati Commercial of Dec. 20, headed "Gov. Hayes and His Southern Policy." This article has been furnished the Chronicle and Sentine for publication, and will be found in another column this morning. The circumstances under which it was sent fully justify the assumption that the article embodies the views of Gov. Hayes on agery grave public question. The srticle may justly be considered not so much an editorial of the Commercial as an open letter from the Republican candidate for the Presidency. At present the inauguration of Gov. Hayes does not seem to be among the probabilities, or even among the possibilities; but force and fraud have become, in these degenerate days, potent agencies in American politics, and, we may rest assured, will be used unsparingly to compass the defeat of the people's choice. In this view of the President in problem, Gov. Hayes opinion will command

whelmed by the possibility. The stories of his drinking I do not believe, though am I not surprised that they should be circulated, because he appears so semi-frenzied in these days. He is not at all strong physically; he is intense in feeling and extremely nervous; and the strain that has been upon him for months has told upon him painfully and palpably. I am informed that he has not had a sound night's sleep for six weeks, and that he cannot much longer endure the tremendous tension under which he is laboring.

Persons intimate with him said last October that they believed Tilden's failure to be President would cause his death; that he had wrought himself up to a pitch of feeling which no one not knowing him would suspect. He is still persuaded, I hear, that he will be Grant's successor, though he is far less confident than he has been. Not a few hold the opinion that he cannot survive the knowledge of his defeat, and some think that his success will kill him, through the reaction following such anxious, and, to him, agonizing suspense.

There is nothing Tilden would not give to be President. He is entirely willing to spend the remainder of his large fortune in the cause,—to perfl everything on the issue. The morbid intensity of his desire has rendered him almost desperate, and evidently disordered his better judgment. It is reported that he is amazed that the rank and file of his party appear to submit so patiently to what he considers the violation of their rights, and that he sometimes admits he has been mistaken in the temper of the people.

He expects, at the worst, that the vote of Louisiana will be entirely rejected; that another election will be ordered, and that he will be in contestibly chosen.

Speaking on this subject, the other day, to an acquaintance of Tilden, he remarked: "If the Governor does not get in on the 4th of March, all communications after that time must be addressed to him at Greenwood."

ERWITT BACKING DOWN.

Bispatch to New York Mail.*

all communications after that dressed to him at Greenwood."

dressed to him at Greenwood."

HEWITT BACKING DOWN.

Dispatch to New York Mail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—it is now evident, from casual remarks dropped by Mr. Hewitt, that he does not expect the inauguration of Tiden as President in New York, or anywhere aled whose he shell be dealed allowed by Mr. Hew

THE STORM.

SNOW-BOUND. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The heavy snow-storm of last night has made some detention in the palis. The Pittsburg mail, due here at 11 o'clock last night, did not arrive untill 11 o'clock this morning. There has been no Washington mail up to 1:43 this morning. The Boston mail was three hours late.
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—Advices from the

western portions of Virginia state that the snow is from eighteen to twenty inches deep. Fourteen freight-trains are snow-bound between Lynchburg and Bris-tol, Tenn., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio

tol, Tenn., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad are also blockaded. The storm is the heaviest known in Virginia for number of years. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—We are snow-bound at the National Capital. The mail trains are about twelve hours behind time, and they bring but few passengers, as the absent Congressmen and others have wisely determined not to hasfard the discomforts of delayed trains until the roads are again open for regular travel in the streets here. The horse-railroad cars make occasional trips, and carriages move about with difficulty, but the sleighing is excellent, and is largely enjoyed. Fears are entertained that we may have rain, which would carry off the snow and cause a destructive freshet.

New York, Jan. 2.—The snow-storm throughout the Eastern States is the heaviest for several years.

ITS RAVAGES AT THE EAST. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The snow-storm which prevailed through the State last night was very severe along the Hudson, the snow drifting badly. Passenger trains were delayed from one to two hours. The Montreal express, which left New York at 11 o'clock last night, is blockaded near Hamburg. The passengers were transferred. Trains run regularly this afternoon. Reports from the interior of Duchess County say a terrible snow-storm prevailed near Boston Corners.

The wind at Tanners lifted the body of a freight-car from the track and blew it over a fence. No trains on the Harlem Railroad got through until this afternoon. In some cuts the

snow was seven feet.

A dispatch from Bondout says a snow-storm raged furiously yesterday and last night, ac-companied by high winds. The roads drifted in many places several feet. Travel is impeded in every direction and all railroad trains are behind time. No mail was received there from New York until late this afternoon. Communication with the opposite shore of the Hudson is dif-

Harrord, Conn., Dec. 30.—The storm of Friday night was very heavy in this section, and the closing fall of rain and sleet, followed by intense cold, iced up the tracks of all the railroads centreing here, so as to cause serious delays. The first train over the Connecticut Central Road from Springfield reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the first over the Valley Road from Saybrook only an hour earlier. Between here and Providence there were some delays, and the first train from Waterbury, due here at half-past 9, was five hours late, having been stuck in snow and ice in a heavy cut. Much trouble was experienced all along the route of the Connecticut Western between here and the New York State line, as the road passes through a rough country. Only slight

here and the New York State line, as the road passes through a rough country. Only slight delays have occurred on the New York & Boston through line, and all trains were on time this evening.

Two dwellings were crushed last night by the weight of snow on the roofs, yet none of the occupants were injured, atthough three persons were asleep in the attic of one of them.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Last night's storm was the most severe that has been experienced in Massachusetts for a long time. At nightfall locomotion in Boston was simply impossible, and thousands of suburban residents who were unable to reach home had to seek accommodations in this city.

able to reach some had to seek accommodations in this city.

The railroads in all directions were badly blocked, and in many cases trains due last night did not arrive till to-day. The roads running north and west suffered the most, many of the trains being from six to twelve hours late.

ning north and west suffered the most, many of the trains being from six to twelve hours late.

In the western part of Massachusetts the storm was terribly severe. A dispatch from Pittsfield says that business is generally suspended until snow-plows and shovels can open the streets. Quite a number of large elm shade trees in different places in the town were prostrated by the gale. The wind is still blowing a gale, and the snow is still blowing a gale, and the snow is still drifting. A train on the Housatonic Railroad, which was due at Pittsfield last night, is snowed in at Lenox, and will be fifteen hours late. There is likely to be a serious hindrance to all modes of travel in Berks County for perphaps a week to come. The snow is nearly three feet deep on the level, and there are enormous drifts everywhere.

The gale did great damage to the shipping in Provincetown. Among the vessels that came ashore or were otherwise damaged are the schooners Bonnie Eloise, Brilliant, A. Paine, Kokeno, Vitgin Rock. Rio Grande, L. B. Shaw, Hattie J. Hamblin, Ristan, Maggie Mitchell, Sivan, and Willie B. Wilder.

In New Hampshire and Vermont the trains are generally delayed by the heavy fall of snow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, westerly wind, backing to southerly, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.



BALLYCARRICKMODDY.

FOREIGN.

Monday's Sitting of the International Conference Unsatisfactory.

The Turks Put Forward Additional Objections to the Programme.

Lord Salisbury Uses Strong Terms with

Reference to the Porte's Stubbornness.

Little Hope Entertained of an Amicable Settlement.

The Russian Representative Preparing to Leave Censtantinople.

THE EAST.

THE PORTS INLIBERATING.

PERA, Jan. 2.—Monday's sitting of the Conference was very brief. The Turkish delegates declared they had no authority to discuss the question of an International Commission and of gendarmerie. The Conference adjourned until Thursday next. The Turkish Cabinet Council will, in the meantime, deliberate upon the Porte's definite answer to the proposition of the

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—The fourth sitting of the Plenary Conference was held to-day. The Marquis of Salisbury expressed the views of the Marquis of Salisbury expressed the views of the Plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter proposals. During the discussion the Turkish delegates enumerated points upon which they did not consider they could negotiate. These were chiefly the organization of the local gendarmerie with foreign participation, the question of an International Commission, and the extension of the Servian territory. The Plenipotentiaries asked if this declaration was tantamount to absolute refusal. The Turkish the Porte.

The next sitting of the Conference is fixed for Thursday, when the Porte will give a definite reply. The Marquis of Salisbury visited Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, after the Conference The counter-proposals of Turkey differ com-pletely from the scheme agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries. It is stated that Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, has deciared that he cannot discuss the Turkish proposals, and is supported by the Plenipotentiaries. and is supported by the Plenipotentiari Thursday's sitting will probably be decisive.

THE TURKS STILL OBSTINATE. LONDON, Jan. 2 .- A dispatch from Constantinople received to-night, says at Monday's sitting of the Conference the Turks, in addition to the points already mentioned, refused to accept the proposal that the official Isnguage of each dis-trict should be that of the majority of the inhabitants thereof.

The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the Conof the Porte. Although another sitting is appointed for

Thursday, but little hope of an understanding The Plenipotentiaries have intimated their in tention, if the Porte persists in resisting the

Gen. Ignatieff has asked Safvet Pasha for anthorization for a Russian man-of-war to enter the Bosphorus to convey him home. Safvet has granted the authorization, and if the efforts to effect an understanding fail Ignation will depart on Saturday.

LORD SALISBURY AND MIDHAT PASHA.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Another telegram dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, states that at an interview between Lord Salisbury and Midbat Pasha, after the sitting of the Conference yesterday, the conversation became very animated. In consequence of Salisbury's re-proaches, the Grand Vizier declared he was ready to resign, as he could not agree to the conditions incompatible with the independence and integrity of Turkey.
Salisbury urged that it was to the interest of

Turkey to accept the proposals of the Powers.

Midhat replied that the Porte might make concessions upon some points, but would reject After this interview.

was held, and Midhat Pasha visited all the Plenipotentianies. Count Chandorday was to have an audience

with the Sultan to-day.

A council of Turkish Ministers will be held to-morrow to decide upon the resolutions to be communicated to the Conference Thursday. The reports are confirmed that Ignatieff and Salisbury will

QUIT CONSTANTINOPLE
mediately if the Porte refuses the proposals of the Powers.

Military preparations are proceeding with great activity. The Greek inhabitants of Philippepolis have commissioned their delegates in Constantinople to formally protest before the Plenipotentiaries against the assimilation of the

Greek population of Philippopolis with the Bul-LONDON, Jan. 8—5 a. m.—The Standard's dis-patch from Belgrade reports that Gen. Nikitine on Monday dismissed the Russian and foreign officers whom he had engaged, and, with Dande-

ville, the Czar's Adjutant, will soon return to Russia. The Russian soldiers who remain in Servia will be incorporated in the Servian army Servia will be incorporated in the Servian army.

The Skuptschina will assemble immediately to a vote on the budget. The question of concluding peace with Turken will probably be raised at the same time.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says it is reported from St. Petersburg that Gen. Ignatieff

ALREADY RE-EMBARKED THE ARCHIVES of the Embassy.

The Daily News' special from Constantinople

says somebody is encouraging the Turks to resist. Some believe Austria is doing so secretly.

A Vienna dispatch states that Ignatieff voted for a prolongation of the armistice on the understanting derstanding that it should apply only to Servia and Montenegro, and that no hostilities carried on elsewhere should be considered in violation of the engagement.

A telegram from Pesth to the same journal

reports that Gen. Nikitine has been recalled by order of the Czar, and that all the Russian volorder of the Czar, and that all the Russian vor-unteers must leave Servia before Jan. 15. The Daily Telegraph's special from Pera gives additional details of what passed at the inter-view between Midhat Pasha and Lord Saliebury, showing that the language used was very em-phatic. Midhat declared the Sultan would

and put his trust in God.

The Times' correspondent at Paris, discussing various rumors concerning the condition of the Russian army, says the truth is the army continues to be organized with great rapidity. The men are neither so unhealthy nor so dis-

and will be perfectly
in two months provided a capable General is placed at their head. The reas complaint of the Grand Duke Nicholas is inefficiency. The moderation of Russia is not caused by military weakness, but by her desire to throw the blame of provoking war on Turkey.

MUTHLATED TURKISH PRISONERS.

London Graphic.

In the late aftair of Medun, when the Turkish force under the command of Mahmond Pasha was repulsed, eleven prisoners fell into the hands of the Montenegrius. Seven of these men have arrived in Constantinople, and, out of these seven, five have been mutifated, the nose and uppor lip having been cut off. They further bear numerous sears of knife-wounds, of which one has twenty-four. The Montenegrim held a drunken orgie in the room where they were detained, all suffering severely from hattle-wounds. They danced round the room with drawn knives, slashing

and stabbing at the unfortunate prisoners, with each cut crying, "Take that, Turk!" The even who have arrived state that of the other four two were burnt alive before their eyes, and of the remaining two one had his arms akinned by the Montenegrins, who then poured petroleum over the raw fiesh and set it on fire, while the other was compelled to place his hands on a table while the Montenegrins chopped them away inch by inch with their knives, and when the knives roved too light they took hatchets, until the arms were chopped away to the elbows. Under this treatment the two men died in great agony. Of the five mutilated men who arrived in Constantinople, we received an authentic photograph last week. We purposed to engrave and publish this photograph as a pendant to our picture of the roasting alive of Servian prisoners (which excited such a thrill of sympathy and horror), in order to show that barbarous atrocities have been committed by Christians as well as by Moslems. But the intended picture is of such a repulsive character that on further consideration we have determined to spare the feelings of our readers, and have therefore decided not to publish it. We may add, however, that the photograph and the above particulars have been furnished by persons in whom we can place the most entire reliance.

we may add, however, that the photograph and persons in whom we can place the most entire reliance.

MONTENEGRIN BARBARTIES.

The editor of the Graphic replies to Mr. Stillman's letter, published yesterday, by forwarding to us a photograph of five Turkish soldiers who had been deprived of their noses by their Montenegrin captors, and, according to the correspondent who sent the photograph, these miserable men were also wounded it various parts of their bodies. The men had formed part of Mahmond Pasha's force, and succeeded in escaping, after mutilation, from the Montenegrin camp. The appearance presented by these unfortunate creatures, who appear to be fine, well-grown men, is truly horrible. According to the correspondent of the *Graphic*, the Turkish authorities have rather sought to conceal than to proclaim the fact that such cruelties were practiced upon their soldiers.

108 Sr. Genore's SQUARE, S. W., Dec. 13.—

To the Editor of the London Times: I returned last week from a visit to Servia and Turkey.

Leobserve correspondence in the Times of yesterday and to-day on the subject of cruelties perpetrated by the Montenegrins. Perhaps some information I obtained may interest your readers. I traveled for a couple of days with a distinguished and gallant Russian officer, who had been serving for more than a year in Montenegro and Servia. He informed me that he had twice threatened to resign his post in Montenegro because of the practice of the Montenegrin of cutting off the noses of their enemies; that he had counted about 500 bodies on one battlefeld which had been so mutilated, some of them while living; but that the Montenegrin chiefs could not be persuaded to give up the practice of paying their clansmen for the number of noses produced.

I visited the hospital at Scutari, and saw the five cases of nose-mutilation and other barbarities—the same, I do not doubt, as those to which the correspondent of the Graphic alludes.

I visited the hospital, and that they knew that many others had so suffered, who had

A BULGARIAN APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

The following is an extract from a Bulgarian speal to the Czar, which has just been sent to

speal to the Czar, which has just been sent to St. Petersburg:

O blessed Czar! Millions of freed men bless thy name and render it immortal. Condescend to add to thy glory encircling thy brow and liberate the Bulgarian nation. The Bulgarians have not forgotten that conturies ago the Russian Prince Systosiav saved them from the Byzantines. Today they entreat thee on their knees, O great Sovereign Alexander Nicolaivitch II., that thou wilt free them from the insupportable yoke of the Turk.

wilt free them from the insupportable yoke of the Turk.

O great sovereign, look graciously upon this trodden down race and defend the defenseless. Bulgaria is the cradle of Slavonian orthodoxy, Slavonian ianguage, and Slavonian literature. Order thy gallant troops to liberate several millions of Bulgarians, groaning under a foreign yoke, and impressed by the common enemy to serve against their beloved brethren the Slava. Place us in our appointed position in the great Slavonic family, and convince the world, and more especially diplomacy, that we are a healthy, honest, and industrious race, and that we do not deserve to be looked down upon.

Towerful, orthodox Czarl With teats in our eyes we prostrate ourselves before thee, beseech-

Powerful, orthodox Czar! With tears in our eyes we prostrate ourselves before thee, beaeeching thee to command thy valorous army to save unfortunate Bulgaria. If helo is delayed, the Bulgarian race will disappear from the face of the carth, and our country become the home of the Circassian—a new Canesaus.

Powerful, orthodox Czar! Thon alone art able to right the Bulgarian. Give us arms, O gracious sovereign, and thou wilt see where is the Slavonian Ararat, and where the Slavonian Ark. We are thy Majesty's most obedient, humble, and grateful servants.

STORM.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A tremendous gale has been raging on the Atlantic coast of France. Two villages were threatened with destruction by high water. Several lives are lost. One of the

high water. Several lives are lost. One of the telegraph cables between France and England has parted.

BANKEUPT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Paris telegram to the Times announces that the Banque Franco-Hollandais has been declared bankrupt.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT NUCE.

Nice has talked of nothing, these three days past, but the murder of Countess Erdody.

The Countess was a remarkably beautiful and elegant woman, a blonde, with blue eyes; well known in the demi-monde under the name of Laura Kareck. She was about 30 years old. For two years she has been protected by a Signor Mastelloni, whom she first met at Baden. Tall, stalwart, black-haired, and mustached, very distinguished in manner and dress, Mastelloni was the typical handsome Italian tenor. He was 34 years old. For a long time he has spent the season at Nice and Monaco.

Countess Krdody had still a considerable fortune in spite of the numerous breaches she had made in it, especially since her acquaintance with Mastelloni. He made her an offer of marriage. She declined it, and there was a quarrel. This was two months ago. Dec. 10 Mastelloni reappeared in Nice. The next evening he called on the Countess.

At the moment she was chatting with a friend in the salon. She went to the door herself, leaving the first visitor with her femme de chambre. Mastelloni tried to lead her into the dining-room. She resisted; he pushed her in and turned the key in the lock. The femme de chambre, who had come out of the salon, listened at the glass door.

The Countess had seated herself; Mastelloni was talking to her with animation. All at once she exclaimed: "Let me go; I wish to go." The same instant two reports rang through the house. The femme de chambre broke a pane with her clenched fist. She saw her mistress stretched on the floor and bathed in blood. The ball had entered below the eye. The Countess died three hours later, never having regained consciousness.

Mastelloni had shot himself in the mouth, the ball lodging in nis throat. He was carried to the hospital, but only to die

W. R. Martin, lately an employe of Burley & Tyrrell, crockery dealers, committed suicide at the Eppich House, corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, at 10 o'clock last night, the Eopich House, corner of Randoish street and Fifth avenue, at 10 o'clock last night, by shooting himself through the left breast, near the nipple, with a Bine Jacket No. 1 pistol. Within ten minutes from the time of the report the poor unfortunate was a corpse, despite the skill of Dr. B. P. Reynolds. No cause can at present be assigned for the rash act, but is in all probability divalged in letters left by him and addressed to T. J. Martin, of No. 44 North State street, to W. C. Erb, and to George W. Ambrose, of the Beening Journal news-room. The latter note is as follows:

George: Should I succeed in what I am to undertake this night, send the lefter addressed to T. J. M. to his residence, No. 94 North State street, and the other to W. C. Erb, requesting him to forward it as addressed; and by so doing you will grant the last favor of the street of the control of the last favor of the street of the control of the last favor of the succeed was 25 years of age, unmarried, and has two sisters residing in New York City. He was to have departed hist night for the West, and for this purpose had given up his situation as shipping-clerk in Burley & Tyrrell's warehouse.

Haines, of Carroll, President; W. J. Emmons, Vice-President; M. L. Bunner, Secretary; and J. L. McFarland, Treasurer.

The Short-Horn Breeders' Association also met here to-day to consult on matters relative to their Society.

Special Dismitch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 2.—The State Grange is in session here, but thus far only routine business has been transacted. Grand Master Osborn delivered an annual address.

PRESIDENTIAL QUO WARRANTO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—In your issue of the 25th of December you have an editorial headed, "Presidential Quo Warranto," which I read with great interest. You express the opinion, however, that Mr. Stickney's suggestion in the Nation, that the Presidential imbroglio might be settled by such a proceeding, tends to embarrassprather than remedy our present complications. I cannot see the matter in that light. The question of the hour, as it seems to me, is, Is there any legal solution for the difficulties which are sure to come? Suppose, for instance, the course of events during the next few weeks should be as follows: Suppose,

follows: Suppose,
(1) That the two Houses of Congress meet in (1) That the two Houses of Congress meet in joint convention, and, as soon as a radical disagreement shows itself, the Democratic members of the Lower House withdraw, resolve that there has been no election by the people, and elect Gov. Tilden.

(2) That, in the mean time, the Republican members of the Senate and House proceed with the joint convention, count the votes, and declare Gov. Hayes elected by a majority of the Electoral votes.

members of the Senate and House proceed with the joint convention, count the votes, and declare Gov. Hayes elected by a majority of the Electoral votes.

(3) That each of the two candidates is then inaugurated, i. e.,—takes the oath of office.

(4) That Gov. hayes then nominates his Cabinet, and his nominations are confirmed by the Senate, and he thus enters upon the duties of his office.

What then will be the condition of affairs? We shall have two men, each claiming to be President of the United States, and at least one Cabinet and one Executive Department underway. Now, within aix weeks this state of affairs may be upon us. Compromise will be impossible. The two parties in Congress and out of Congress differ point blank as to the law, the fact, and the result. Is it not, then, of the utmost importance to seek out some constitutional method by means of which the difficulties which are sure to come may be legally and peaceably settled? No decision can be reached which will give satisfaction to all. But we are a law-abiding people, and surely a judicial decision under the Constitution by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the points at issue will, if anything can, command the comfidence of the United States upon the points at issue will, if anything can, command the comfidence of the Supreme Court in the Dremises, there is reason to suppose. Mr. John W. Andrews, of Ohio, in a communication which appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial, of the 20th nit, makes the following suggestions as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in ease of a disputed Presidential succession. Mr. Andrews says:

The inauguration of either of the candidates for the Presidency, or of both of them, would seem to suppose. Mr. Andrews says:

The inauguration of either of the candidates for the United States in the united States if he can find anybody to inaugurate him, but the question them arises, What is the effect of such inauguration—what anthority, if any, does it confer? and this is strictly a legal question, to be adjudic

lows:

The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Unified States, and treation made, etc.

In all case affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consulis, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the State shall be a consultation of the state of The following is the commentary of Phillips, in his Practice, pages 12 and 13, upon the clause defining the extent of the judicial power under the Constitution:

Suppose a President were elected in violation of either of these provisions, is it to be supposed that the Constitution has failed to provide a remedy for an evil of such moment as to call for a special proeither of these provisions, is it to be supposed that the Constitution has failed to provide a remedy for an evil of such moment as to call for a special provision in that matrument to meet the possibility of danger? I am not able to find any difference in principle between such a case and that of any other disputed succession to the Presidency, so far as regards the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. In the case of Wallace vs. Anderson (2 Wheaton, 291), to try the title of the defendant to the office of Principal Surveyor of the United States. In the case of Wallace vs. Anderson (2 Wheaton, 291), to try the title of the defendant to the office of Principal Surveyor of the Virginia Military Bounty lands north of the Ohio, Chief Justice Marshall seems to have had no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court, and that a writ of que warganto could be maintained at the instance of the Government, and in the case of the Miners' Bank, etc., vs. United States, etc., the same opinion is expressed by the Suprema Court. I have not looked further for authorities. It is believed that the machinery already provided is ample for bringing such a case before the Courts of the United States, but if any embarrassments shall be found to exist, growing out of the peculiar relation which the acting President may sustain to the Attorney-General and his subordinates, Congress can easily provide for such an emergency. My sole object in this communication is to call the attention of the country, and especially of the members of the Bar, to the fact which I fast has been to some extent leat sight of, that in the pending contest for the Presidency no question can possibly arise as to which the Constitution of stilling the difficulties which are upon us is of enough importance to attract the attention of the Country and elicit an expression of opinion from the Bar. If this power of peaceable and legal settlement under the Constitution does exist, it is difficult to see how its suggestion and discussion at this time can be consi

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 2.—The Sentinel of to-day has an article about a young man named Charles Hueston, who died, as was supposed, at Monroeville, on Friday, of congestion of the lungs. After a very brief illnoss his body was placed in a coffin and shipped to relations at Forest, O. The lid of the coffin was not screwed down, and before the train reached Forest, Hueston showed signs of life. He soon fully revived, and is now at his father's home in Forest, and is in a fair way to recover. His sister, who was with his body when the sudden transformation took place, has been a raying maniae, and it is feared her reason is permanently dethroned.

amount and number of mortgages upon the property of a party about whom plaintiffs inquired. Judge Force held that under the contract of defendants they are not liable unless the inquiry is especially made and agreed to between both parties, and gave a verdict for the defendants.

THE GLOVES.

A FATAL BOXING-MATCH.

A FATAL BOXING-MATCH.

Bosron, Dec. 22.—A boxing-match with gloves at the West End yesterday afternoon resulted in the death of one of the contestants. Dauled Davidson, aged 24, and Patrick J. McDermott, aged 30, have been well known in this city as boxers. In a match at Cambridge, some time ago, Davidson defeated McDermott.

At the boxing-match at the Palais Boyal, be tween Baker and Crockett, two or three weeks ago, a match was agreed upon, and the men met, in accordance with the arrangements, at Revere Hall, on the corner of Green and Chardon streets, yesterday afternoon. Sol Aanun was appointed referee and timekeeper, and Timothy McCarty and James Gallagher seconds for Davidson, and Daniel Dwyer and Thomas Mahoney seconds for McDermott. About seventy five persons were present, all of whom had been invited. The men put on what are called "Liverpool" gloves, and at 3:30 cicloc began to sight. In the twenty-four rounds neither man was knocked down, although blood was drawn from McDermott's nose early in the match. The men fought fifty-five minutes, and, at the end of that time, were completely worn out. For the last three or four rounds the seconds had to carry their men up to the scratch. After the last three or four rounds the seconds had to carry their men up to the scratch. After the last round was finished Davidson became unconscious and was taken to ante-room, when restoratives were applied.—At 5:25 o'clock he died.

During the fight both men were examined by Acctors who were present, and reported to be in

A RATTLING ENCOUNTER.

The glove-contest between Jem Mace and Bill Davis took place on Saturday night. The ring was pitched it the centre of the hall, and at half-Davis took place on Saturday night. The ring was pitched it the centre of the hall, and at halpast 8 o'clock both men stepped in and were greeted with long cheering. Joe Farnworth and Big Frank seconded Mace, while Davis was in the hands of Fred Williams and Jack Ker. Ring Williams was chosen referee. Both men threw off their shirts and stood stripped for the first round. Davis showed up better than Mace, and his fine appearance was the subject of approxing comment. At the call for the first round Davis met Mace in the centre of the ring, and informed the audience that there was not elightest feeling between Mace and himself, the affair being a simple glove-contest. Everybody cheered and stamped, at which the two men shook hands, and then began to circle about each other for an opening.

First Hound—Mace was the first to open business, putting in his left on Bill's forehead, and then springing back to avoid the counter. Bill was too quick, however, and countered finely on Mace's mose, amid loud cheering. Mace advanced again and set in a rapid blow, which was clererly stopped, but without retreating he strack again at half-length with his loft, and, following quick with his right, got in two in succession. Bill countered splendidly with his right, and Mace, reeling backward to catch his balance, elipped and went down, ande cries of "First knock-down for Davis."

Bill, however, did not claim the fail, and so the accres atood 3 for Mace and 2 for Davis.

Second Round—Mace led off on Bill's have, but could not get back quick enough is avoid the return, which came back awaguly on his forehead.

The following is the commentary of Phillips, in his Practice, parces 12 and 13, upon the cleme defining the extent of the judicial power under the Constitution:

This clause enables the judicial power under the Constitution to the full extent of the Constitution. This clause enables the judicial power to receive jurisdiction to the full extent of the Constitution. Laws, and treaties of the United States, when any question respecting them shall assume such a form that the judicial power is capable of acting on it. That mover is capable of acting only when the subject is subject is subject in the form prescribed by law. It then becomes a "case," and the Constitution declares that the judicial power hall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

Cases arising under the Constitution in the constitution as distinguished from those arising under the Constitution is dependent of any particular statutes enacted. On the other hand, cases arising under the laws of the United States are such as grow out of the legislation of Constitution is a state of the constitution is acting the acting the constitution is dependent of any particular statutes enacted. On the other hand, cases arising under the laws of the United States are such as grow out of the legislation of Constitution is a constitution is a constitution is a constitution is acting the constitution is a constitution of the legislation of Constitution is a constitution in the constitution is acting the constitut

ST. LOUIS MATTERS.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—The Commiss pointed by the Circuit Court last Jr praise the property of the St. Louis Company, with a view to ascertain whething, was due from the city to the Gray, or from the Gas Company to the June, under the decision of Judge that the city had owned the Gas W January, 1870, filed their report with of the Circuit Court this atternoon very lengthy and elaborate document was alter giving a detailed appraiche property and the receipts and examprofits of the Company from Jan to June, 1870, that the Company own in round numbers, \$750,000.

The County Court to-day passed a der which the question as to whether and charter proposition has been added to for final decision.

SUBURBAN NEWS. The Board of Trustees did not day afternoon at their was the

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
HEILTPAX, Jan. 2.—Arrivel, steamship Perevian, from Liverpool.
So UTRAMPEDS, Jan. 2.—Steamship Englishment New York, interactived.
Philadmiphia, Jan. 2.—Arrived, steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

Some Points

The President of Count the V

quested No State to B

cept by Z. L. White's Le Tribune, Pr Senat WASHINGTON, D.

taken by the comi House of Represent to devise some basis great controversy of vote will be watched here in Washington country. They may much to expect of rival parties in a ti and when the prize-ing is so great. The mend any rule of pr Convention when ate Chamber on But their discussion away much of the and obscures the qu what has been settle Congress are.

It seems to me vering of the Electoral

until Congress has half months. On t cember the members hot with the excites of the month of sus many of them with many of them with stitution, law, and the unusual condition some plan which he result in the inaugh his choice. Three shown how imprace schemes are; and, papers, in Congress have been appointed gatherings, until the ruary, both Hones better and better fit questions which the unless something kindle excitement frenzy. kindle excitement frenzy.

Many of the sugmembers of Congres into the public pri abandoned; but othsion, and, although i by those who for a tlonger accepted as a lution of the difficult enumerate in this let sons why eas plant yocated, or a not like predict what the June of February sonable cortainty sor prat—The Fresid of all sown motion, as acciding in regard to from any State white tomary form. When the Democrats would from South Carolins for the purpose of lupestioning those scales of the recognitions of the recognition of the purpose of the recognition of the purpose of the recognitions those scales of the recognitions that the President undoubtedly won to the purpose of the recognitions those scales of the recognitions of the recognitions that the President undoubtedly won the public programment of the publ

licans that the Frees and undoubtedly wo tion from being rai any returns except the genuine ones; a lished as a fact be informed in advance from whom he shou their States, and tha ceive any others. I has shown that this a fact. To refuse to re to decide, in advance between the contesta between the contesta No such power has ex President of the Sens President of the Sention, the laws, or pregiven Mr. Ferry no in
Without the author
these, the President on
such responsibility. I conclude, therefor
viously instructed of
as Vice-President Col
has received two sets
has received two sets
has received two sets
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and announce the face
hing attention to any r
which will assist to id
legal return. For ins
the Governor of the S
seal, while the other is
son, that fact will be
ages are opened. Bu

ages are opened. Bas ate will not even it abould be counted, if is expressly conferred second—The vote was resident of the Serbellef are twofold: I absence of any rules established precedent and laws are silent. House, and I believe agree to intrust the I this power. I say it sence of rules, will precedents where it laws are silent. The first President the Constitution, ence to a resolution pal Convention, elected the sole purpose of chas been argued that lution was, in effect, Constitution on this pany be true; but, if a that was not accepted, the Houses, through the Houses, through the counting of the sole purpose of chas been argued that I do not think a reso the Senate, in its pre upon its President the The Democrats would and would debate it uf they could not defea have trustworthy inforber of the most influention of the most inf

will oppose such a soin is proposed, and that it with the Democrats, the body. I knew it ton's Electoral bill was an imber of leading clared their belief that stitution never intende the Senate shouldcount their opposition to the that power to him. Dr from this negative statileve that the two How ticipats in the counting done is times pass, and simply spectators of an pressing officer of the Third-That the next President. No Preside House of Representative fore the 4th of March, I been chosen on that described the search on this point that ence of opinion in regar a new election can be he of amendments to the plicit on this point that ence of opinion in regar Fourth—The vote of a without the concurrence grees. Neither House power of throwing out the State without the concurrence only instances in which was done by anticited as a binding preced is repealed. Speaker B Twenty-second Joint Ruepudiated by the House portunity to vote on the Pyth—The genuine three contested Southers.

LOVES. KING-MATCH.

oxing-match with gloves lay afternoon resulted in the contestants. Daniel, Patrick J. McDermott, Il known in this city as Cambridge, some time nbridge, some time

at the Palais Royal, be tett, twe or three weeks upon, and the men met, arrangements, at Revere of Green and Chardon moon. Sol Aaron was timekeeper, and Timomes Gallagher seconds niel Dwyer and Thomas identified to the seconds of the seconds had to the seconds had to the seconds had to the secarth. After the identified of the seconds had to the seconds had the secon

men were examined by int, and reported to be iner Cilley took charge of on hearing of Davidation I and gave himself to Lieut. White and 18. He was locked up. Gallagher, one of Dalahouey, one of McDerrested as witnesses, and

ENCOUNTER. See.) Chronicle. Seen Jem Mace and Bill arday night. The ring e of the ball, and at balfme of the hall, and at half-m stepped in and were ing. Joe Farnworth and ace, while Davis was in lams and Jack Ker. Bing ferce. Both men threw od stripped for the first up better than Mace, and the subject of approv-call for the first round comitre of the rus and

began to circle about ing:
as the first to open busit on Bill's forehead, and void the counter. Bill was countered finely on Mace's ig. Mace advanced again blow, which was elevhout retreating he struck the his left, and, following of in two in succession, with his right, and Mace, his belance, slipped and of "First knock-down for did not claim the fall, and face and 2 for Davis. ed off on Bill's nose, but a month to avoid the resavagely on his forehead.

men attempted to force the that he must retreat or go ed him again to the ropes, put in some clever work on ended in a clinch, and the in.

little finger was sprained negroom he complimented remarking, "You are the lever met in a ring, Bill, live you \$100 of the stakes

BAN NEWS.

2.—Steamship Rheis, crived. 2.—Arrived, deamship

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Some Points Claimed to Be Sortided.

The President of the Senate Will Not Oont the Vote, Juleas 60 Requested by the Senate.

No State to Be Thrown Out, Except by Both Houses.

It white's Letter to the New York Tribune, Probably Inspired by Senator Conking.

Washington, Probably Inspired by Senator Conking.

Washington, Probably Inspired by Senator Conking.

Washington, Probably Inspired by Senator Conking.

Washington and throughout the entire to devise one basis for the settlement of the great controversy over counting the storest orders some basis for the settlement of the great controversy over counting the storest controlled by rival parties in a time of excitement like this, and when the prize for which they are content on the last of recommend any rule of procedure to read the senate of the Cambre to the relation of the senate of the Cambre to the senate of the Senate Cambre on the last of February. But their discussions and their second will be contained to the senate of the senate

stations with the believed, if adopted, would remain the station of all the sanction and seame process and the station of the sanction of the

I conclude, therefore, that, unless he is previously instructed otherwise, Mr. Ferry will do as Vice-President Colfax did in 1873. Where he has received two sets of returns from any State, he will open them both in the Joint Convention, and amounce the fact of their reception, calling attention to any marks that either may bear which will assist to identify it as the genutine and legal return. For instance, if one is certified by the Governor of the State and bears its broad seal, while the other is signed by some other person, that fact will be remarked when the packages are opened. But the President of the Senate will not even them decide which return should be counted, if either, unless that power is expressly conferred on him in advance. Second—The vote will not be counted by the President of the Senate, will follow the best-established precedents where the Constitution and laws are silent; and I know that the House, and I believe that the Senate, in the absence of my rales, will follow the best-established precedents where the Constitution and the laws are silent. I know that, when the first President was chosen under the Constitution, the Senate, in obedience to a resolution passed by the Constitutional Convention, elected a President pro term for the sole parpose of counting the vote; and it has been argued that the passage of that resolution was, in effect, an interpretation of the Constitution on this point by its framers. This may be true; but, if so, it was an interpretation that was not accepted, for, ever since that time, the House, through their tellers, have participated in the counting of the Electoral vote. This unbroken line of precedents has acquired almost the authority of written law. The Senate is distinguished for its respect of precedents. I do not think a resolution outld be passed by the Senate, in the present temper, conferring upon its President the right to count the vote. The Democrate would oppose it unanimously, and oppose such a solution of the difficulty if it is proposed, and

when Mr. Logan returned from wasnington, about Aug. S. 1861, over 5,000 soldiers were already in the field from Exppt. On the 10th he enlisted as Coloned of the Thirty-first, but did not get it ready for muster until the 8th of September. If the meantime W. R. Morrison (Forty-ninth), Haynes (Forty-eighth), Reardon (Twenty-ninth), and Focks (Thirtieth), all Democrate of the strictest sect, and at least three of them Logan's peers in influence, were authorized to raise regiments in Southern Hilmois, and did, two of which were mustered in before Logan's. McClernand, sithough like Logan, an eleventh-hour recruit, is entitled to far more credit than Logan for raising troops in that section.

In reply to the above, I wish to invite your attention to the fact that, during a part of the month of June, Senator Logan was in Illinois, and took no neutral part in the struggle. I shall, however, only vouch for what I saw myself. In June, the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers (Gen. Grant's regiment) was discharged from the thirty-days service, and the greater part of the men re-enlisted for three years. Previous to their muster-in as three-years volunteers, Senator Logan addressed them at their camp in the fair-grounds at Springfield, the ablest and most eloquent speech that it was my fortune to hear during the War, urging the men to follow up their thirty-days service by a three-years emistment, and to stand by the flag to the end. There are hundreds of men now living who heard this and other speeches by him of the same tenor.

I have no personal acquaintance with Gen.
Logan, and merely write this from the belief that there is still in this community a liking for truth and fair play.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Sudden Marked Marked Archard Logan, and merely write this from the belief that there is still in this community a liking for truth and fair play.

Special Correspondence of The Pribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 1.—This morning, at an early hour, Mrs. Clara, wife of the late John Davis, a former resident of this city, was found WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 1.—This morning, at an early hour, Mrs. Clara, wife of the late John Davis, a former resident of this city, was found dead in her bed, at the residence of her brother, William Besley. The deceased was the only sister of Mr. Besley, and of late had frequently visited the family. Her home, however, was at the residence of Mrs. Egbert Clark, La Grange, Ind. Mrs. Davis had not been feeling well for the past week or more, but last evening seemed to feel better than usual; at least, with this impression, Mrs. Besley was naturally much surprised to find, upon entering the room, her lifeless body. Her arms lay by her side, and no evidence of any struggle was perceptible. The physicians, being called, reported, her death as resulting from heart-disease. She was in her 67th year. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the remains being taken to Oakwood Cametery. The bereaved relatives have the public sympathy.

LIVED AND DIED ALONE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

DAVENPORT, I.a., Jan. 3.—At Port Byron has lived for thirty, five years an old and very eccentric character panned Charles Gray. He used to drive a stage between here and Dixon, Ill., on the route to Chicago, before any railroads were built. He has lately lived alone, and had few associations. On Saturday he was found dead in his chair, the cause of his death being heart-disease. He had always been supposed to be quite poor, but upon looking through his effects after his death greenbacks and Government bonds to the amount of about \$13,000 were found in his trunk. He is not known to have had a friend or relative in the world, and his fortune is now looking for an owner.

ORDNANCE TRANSFER.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

ORDNANCE TRANSFER.

Special Disputch to The Tri

Two Charitable Institutions Beat

the City.

THE COURTS

Fines to Be Paid Erring Women's Refuge and Good Shepherd.

Testimony in the South Park Case Drawing to an End---Bankruptey Business.

Insurance Company Reports-Record of Judgments and New Suits.

Last Friday an application was made by the Erring Woman's Refuge and the House of the Good Shepherd to Judge McAllister for a man-damus to compel the City of Chicago to pay over to them all fines collected by it from keepers, It was objected on the part of the city that the general act of incorporation of 1873 abrogated the special law of 1869, which gave this power, and that the city was thereby released from such

payment.

Judge McAllister yesterday decided the case, which came up technically on a demurrer to the petition. The Judge said there was no constitutional restraint on the Legislature to pass tutional restraint on the Legislature to pass such a law, and there was, moreover, no doubt but that up to 1872 the city was bound to pay over such moneys to the petitioners, it being only an agent and custodian in the matter.

The only questions then were, first, whether the previous legal existence of the municipal

corporation of Chicago was so far lost or its legal identity so far changed, by the mere fact of organizing under the act of 1872, as to discharge it from the duties of the agency imposed by the special act of 1869. Or, second, if not so discharged, was the special act of 1869 repealed expressly or by implication by any of the provisions of the general statute of 1872, under which such organization was effected? As to the first proposition, there was no doubt but that it had preserved its legal identity. The corporation of Chicago had existed for many years under different laws. It was a legal entity, and as such submitted itself to the capacities and conditions of the general law, taking on

J. D. Kimball concurred in the estimate by the acre, but thought that in lots the value would be \$35 to \$40 a front foot. James McAuley fixed the value by the acre at \$6,000. Lots 25x125 feet would be worth \$35 or

\$6,000. Lots 25x125 feet would be worth \$25 or \$40 a front foot.

8. H. Kerfoot estimated the property at \$5,000 an acre, or \$40 per front foot by the lot.

J. Yoting Scammon fixed it at \$5,000.

J. S. Hair only thought it worth \$4,500 to \$5,000, or in lots \$25 to \$30 a front foot.

Marvin A. Lawrence raised the value to \$6,000.

M. D. Buchanan agreed in this estimate.

Willis P. Dickinson thought it worth \$4,000.

W. K. Nixon regarded it as worth \$6,000 to \$7,000 an acre.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE CHITAGO FIRE.

The following is an abstract of the monthly report of J. K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company:

RECEIPTS.

\$20,567

Balance on hand. \$17,494
THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

The sale under decree of foreclosure of the
Illinois Branch of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennea Railroad is set for Feb. 7, and that of
the Indiana Branch for Feb. 9. The terms are
one-quarter cash and the remainder in three and
six months.

DIVORCES.

The first applicant for a divorce in this new
year is Harriet Elbertins Keeney, who yesterday
illed her bill asking for a divorce from her hisband, Edward H. Keeney. Instead of trying to
turn over a new leaf for 1877, and starting
with a clean score, she comes into
court and tells all the naughty things
she can remember about him. She married
him in 1808, but in 1873 he left her, and has
since refused to pay her board-bills. The two
seem to have kept up a correspondence, however, for she promises to show some letters on
the trial in which he expresses his determination never to live with her again. When she
gets her divorce she wants an order giving her a
slike of her husband's bank account.

Fanny Horne was also prompt in making
known her intention not to live any longer with
William Horne.

Annie Roberts also dropped in with her tale
of wee about Thomas Roberts. He seems to
have been coward enough to get drunk, and
then work off his ill-humor in pounding her or
locking her up in a room, and alse wants to get
rid of him.

ers in woolens at No. 38 Madison street, filed a voluntary patition in bankrupicy yesterday. Their preferred debts amount to \$522.15 and the secured \$3,000. The ansecured foot up \$147,534.60, of which \$16,175.15 is due on discounted notes, which ought to be paid by the drawers, makers, or seceptors. The assets consist of land worth \$100; cash. \$1,883.64; bills and notes, \$41,822.44; stock of goods in store Nos. 38 and 40 Madison street, \$45,508.74; fixtures, \$500; debts due on open account, about \$70,000; policies of fire-insurance, \$31,600. G. W. A. Biddle owes no individual debts, and has no assets beyond exemptions. Mr. Boyd has no liabilities on his own account. The assets consist of some land worth \$4,500, but incumbered for \$3,500, and the remainder is claimed as a homestend. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Herman and Ernst Koll, stair-builders at 25 North Jefferson street, but residing at Norwood Park, and partners under the firm-name of Koll Brothers, also went lato voluntary bankruptey. Their preferreddebts are \$122.56, and their secured \$2,000, the securities being worth \$6,400. The unsecured debts foot up \$2,341.81. The assets consist of laad worth \$4,000, but mortgaged for \$3,000; notes and bills, \$255, and open accounts, \$500. Erist Koll ower \$160 and his brother nothing. Neifer has any individual assets. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Abiel H. Lyon, a boading-house keeper at

Abiel H. Lyon, a bonding-house keeper at Nos. 328 to 334 West Vashington street, likewise went into voluntary liquidation. His preferred debts are \$383, the secured debts \$8.500, and the unsecured \$8,608.42. The assets omprise furniture used in the boarding-house with \$10,896, but mortgaged for \$3,800. The letition was referred to Register Hibbard, and Goorge W. Campbell was appointed Provisional Asignee. An injunction was also issued.

was also issued.

In the case of John T Cutting, an order was issued for the examinatin of the debtor before the Register Jan. 4.

Alonzo Eaton was adudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant sued returnable Feb. 2.

The case of Sternenerg & Leeb was dismissed. missed.

The sale of the land o W. F. Wentworth was confirmed unless objectors are filed by the 10th

confirmed unless objectins are filed by the 10th inst.

Henry M. Bacon wa appointed Provisional Assignee of Brunswick Stephani & Hart, with authority to take possession of the assets.

Abraham L. Freuulich, alias Aaron L. Freuudlich, was adjustated bankrupt by default, and a warrant isled returnable Feb. 2.

SUPERIOR CURT IN BRIEF.

The Western Transportation & Coal Company of Michigan bran a suit in replevin against Carl G. Platento recover 1,689 tons of XX Shawnee coal, valed at \$4,500.

Arthur Ryerson, Asignee in Bankruptcy of John Schroeder et al, commenced a suit for \$10,000 against Thoms Moore and Nathaniel H. Isbell.

Thomas O'Connor sued J. V. Farwell & Co. for \$1,500.

westerly along Lake Michigan 200 feet; thence southwesterly to the place of beginning.

In the matter of the estate of Carter H. Harrison, Jr., a minor, Garter H. Harrison, Sr., was appointed guardian, ander bond for \$16,000.

In the matter of the Village of Glencoe, R. N. Rush, P. N. Sherwood, and James T. Taylor were appointed Commissioners to make assessments in rolls Nos. 4to 8 inclusive.

In the estate of Richard Collins a grant of administration was made to Mary Collins, under bond for \$16,000.

In the estate of Maria C. Nickell the will was proven, and letters were granted to James M. Nickell, under bond for \$48,000.

CRIMITAL COURT.

R. M. Stokes pleaded guilty to malicious mischief and was remanded.

John Thornell was bn trial for assault at the adjournment of Court.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of passed cases beginning at No. 175. No. 123, Scherer vs. Quick, on trial.

Author State Casts.

Judge Bloddett-Call of passed cases beginning at No. 178. No. 123, Scherer vs. Quick, ontral.

Judge Gary-105, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113 to 120, 122 to 127, inclusive. No. 103, Stinson vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, on tral.

Judge Markon-408, 418, 421 to 494, 424, 429 to 434, 345, 437, 438, 441, 445, 446, 450, 452, No. 344, Rehkopf vs. Chicago & Northwestein Railway Company, on tral.

Judge Moore-5, 6, 7. No case on trial.

Judge Rogers-Set case 3, 573, Websier vs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. No. 2, 639, Fynn vs. Rutchinson, on trial.

Judge Rogers-Set case 3, 573, Websier vs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. No. 30, 605, and 638. No. 647, McClintock vs. Hartman, on trial.

Judge Boorn-Set case 4, 104, Casier vs. Solomon, and calendar Nos. 646, 648 to 680, except 655 and 638. No. 647, McClintock vs. Hartman, on trial.

Judge McAlistre-No. call. No. 320, South Park Commissioners vs. Dunley, still on trial.

Judge Farwell-No. call. McClurevs. Dunham still on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-No. call. McClurevs. Dunham still on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-No. call. McClurevs. Dunham still on trial.

JUDGE Harder Convissions-Catharine Jacob Rinn, Jr., 31, 130, 25.—J. E. Baruch vs. Abraham L. Freundlich, 5340, 63.

Superano Cours-Convissions-Catharine Jacob Rinn, Jr., 31, 130, 25.—John M. Higgie vs. Heary Woelff and Louis Ramp, 5007, 85.

Judge Jamssow-John Culver vs. Jeunima J. and John A. Lahr, \$308, 51.—Herman Wagner et al. vs. James B. Thomas, \$245, 54.—Benjamin Schoeneman et al. vs. Samuel Myers, 53, 163, 05.—W. T. Burges vs. Charles H. Gaubert, \$20, 50.

Circuit Cours-Convissions-Catharine Jacob Rinn, Jr., 31, 130, 25.—Judge Jamssow-John Culver vs. Jeunima J. and John A. Lahr, \$308, 51.—Herman Wagner et al. vs. James B. Thomas, \$245, 54.—Benjamin Schoeneman et al. vs. Samuel Myers, 53, 163, 05.—W. T. Burges vs. Charles H. Gaubert, \$20, 50.

Circuit Cours-Convissions-Catharine Jacob Rinn, and the wash, however, the Gettyaburg succeeded in verifying the positi

difference between the position indicated by Urgarte and that of the Gettysburg is only thirteen miles. The bank should be named after Urgarte.

The Gettysburg will probably return to the reef next summer to complete the necessary investigation.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY ASALE STATE.

FOR SALE—SSAUDO CASH—I WILL SELL ONE OF the finest corners in the city, now rented at \$6.50, and leases made for \$7.500 to commence exist \$5.60 and leases made for \$7.500 to commence exist \$7.500 are the correct and actual figures. The building is on of the finest and best built in Chicago. 4-story atome from: it is an elegant corner on State-st., and within three blocks of Palmer House and assue from new Custom House. There are two good stores on State-st. and within the best manner into Fooms, gat the corner of millioned in the best manner into Fooms, water on every floor, and core to every fine of rooms, water on every floor, and core to every floor, and the state of the state want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 13 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 13 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 13 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 13 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 14 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 14 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 14 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 15 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 15 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 15 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 15 that want to make \$15,000 in three years, bestless 15 that \$15,000 in three years, bestless 15 that \$15,000 in three years, bestless 15 that \$15,000 in three years, \$15,000 down; balance easy, T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—\$15,000—CENTRAL BUSINESS BOOMS \$15,000 in \$1,160 Madison-st. son-st.

POR SALE-\$30,000—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPerty, first-class, pays 10 per cent net, best bargais
in dity. G 78, Tribune office.

POR SALE-\$7,000, GOOD 10-ROOM FRAMEI
Advelling and lot 33x178 on Monroc-st., opposite
146 Madloon-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. NOB SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COT tage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; nea depots. Also, rary fine residence. Booth Evanston TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington et.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—\$25 PER ACRE 200-ACRE FARM:
miles northwest of State Centre, in Marshall County, is. 200 acres under entityation; balance prairie ow framed dwelling 6 rooms, new bara and all fenced his some of the best farms in lows. T. B. BOYD.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUT A HOUSE AND LOT IN good location, suitable for small family. Will pay cash \$2,500 or \$3,000, or assume mortgage of that amount, and give clear lot on Wabash av. worth \$1,500. Address 0.26, Tribune office.

WANTED-COTTAGES ON LEASED LOTS, WEST BIGGIS, for Kansas farm.

TO HENT-BRICK DWELLING, NO. 225% model improvements; rent 255 per month to May I. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sta. TO BENT-NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE AND good barn, paved street; rent low: immediate comeasion. Apply 80 Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park. possession. Apply 80 Loomis-8t., near Jefferson Park.

TO HENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE 7-BOONS, 815.

a brick cottage 6-rooms, 810: a tenement partly
furnished, 4-rooms, 86, F. A. WEAGE, 90 Washington-8t., Room 2.

TO RENT — NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NEW 14room brick with all conveniences, wainst grained;
a new 10-room marble front, an 8-room brick house,
20; find 6-rooms, hot water, bell, closes; gas, etc.,
220; neighborhood very nice. CHARLES N. HALE,
158 Randolph-st. TO RENT - FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN.
Washington-st. TO RENT - COTTAGE, 5-ROOMS, IN DESIRABLE locality on Indiana-av. Address H 58, Tribune.

Suburoan.
TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND
cottage in Englawood; a beautiful residence in
SouthEvanton. TILLOTSON BROS., 52 Weathington et. TO MENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT HOOMS NICKLY furnished single or en suite; location central and terms reasonable. 237 West Madison-st. For gentlemen only.

TO RENT-FRONT ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, cheep, at 78 Kast Van Buren-st. To RENT—TWO FRONT BOOMS CARPETED;
also, two furnished. 373 Michigan-av.
TO RENT—6 ROOMS. 50 SOUTH MAY-ST. RENT low to a good party.
TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board, Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 50. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.
TO RENT-FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing. 50x90 feet, at southeast corner Market and
Monroe-sta.; cheap to good tenant. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearbora-st. TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN EN-glewood second deer from Post-office. TILLOT-SON BROS., 93 Washington-St.

Offices TO RENT-A FEW VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent, from \$5 to \$10 per month: Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 45 Exchange Building, corner clark and Washington-sta. orner Clark and Washington-sta.

Misceliameous.

To RENT-DOCK-AT NORTH-AV. AND THE bridge from the Profession of the North Side for lumber or coal yard. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN. Boom 43 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sta.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms or a suite of rooms, on South Side, east of State-st.; rent must be low. Address it 88, Tribune. WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN OR wife want a quiet, pleasant home. D, 168 South WANTED-TO BENT-A GROUND FLOOR SUITA-ble for dining-room, also 4 or more lodging rooms WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AND
dining-rooms: first-class family. Will board
party for rent. Address H 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TOR EXCHANGE-240-ACRE FARM IN MONROE County, Missouri, three-fourths mile from contributes and depot; eleganter-force brick residence of modern architecture, containing ten rooms; brick orthouses; good barrant; 125 acres in mesdow; fences spood; seddence silmated in grove of forest-trees; farm appeared to the condition; want city improved, or acquisitable and ice-house; good oresidence silmated in grove of forest-trees; farm appeared to the condition; want city improved, or acquisitable good residence in Aurora and give easy time for difference. ROBERT H. ROWLAND, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

POR EXCHANGE-HOUSES AND LOTS FOR STOCKS of goods. Address 1081 West Van Bursta-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSES MAD LOTS FOR Stocks of goods. Address 102 West Van Burga-st.

J. L. CAMPBELL.

TO RECHANGE—\$40-ACRE FARM 17 MILES from Court-House in Cook County. Ill., frained dwelling, 11 rooms, fine orchard, 100 acres timber, lasting water, 200 acres can be plowed; there is \$4,000 mortgage at 8 per cent, 5 years from November, 1878; it is 1 mile from Mount Forrest and 1 mile from Willow Springs depot on Alton & Chicago Ralifoxed, I want clear jots, house and lot, or country store, with gasted and business established for equity. Owner refused and business established for equity. Owner refused. Farm of 1,280 acres in O'Brien County, lows, clear, for say good city or county property; will assume \$5,000 (farms are clear); price, \$20,000.

T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Medison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—700 ACRE FARM HALF A MILE from depot, on Bannibal & St. Joe Kaliroad, in Caldwell County, Missouri; fine dwelling, barbs, corncribs, sheds, ponds, plenty of wiser, fine orchards, land the very best, and clear of incumbrances; price, \$30,000 worth of stock and crobe can be traded; want improved city property that is rented; will assume some: this is one of the best farms in the West. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side worth from \$2,000 to \$3,000, hadf-intered in one of the best farms in the West.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND LOT ON bestement brick stores and lot 49x10x, on Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, opposite Grand Pacific Hotel; there is \$20,000 mortgage; will take good clear farm or any good property for equity: rents now \$3,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 446 Madison-st.

A DVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OR OTHER collaterals: also money loaned on bousehold furniture without removal. 151 Handolph-st., Room 3.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office. 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

E. G. GOLE & CO., 144 DEARBOHN-ST., HAS 1, 500, 52, 000, and 53, 000 to lean at 8 per cent; Money To Loan on Improved City Property in sums to suit. Apply so Union Treat-to., 135 South Clark-st.

Money To Loan on Improved City Property in sums to suit. Apply so Union Treat-to., 135 South Clark-st.

Money In HAND TO Loan on Furniture.

Money To Loan on Furniture. Randolph 45.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH Out removal. PARRY, Room 8, 50 Washington

WANTED-MALE HELP. MODIC RECOPETS. Clerks, etc.
ANTED-BOOKKEEPER IN A COMMISSION
house. Must be industrious, and work cheap. WANTED-A TOURG MAN 18 YEARS OLD TO take charge of a set of books. Apply at 6 and 8

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND REStaurant cook to take charge of Ritchen; references required at to adorted and capability. Address
T. A. CASWELL, Oyster Bay, Cheyenne, Wpo, Ty.

WANTED-WATCHMAKER TO GO IN THE
country. None but good werkines need apply.

WANTED-ATOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS
faciling a willader press, at G. P. BASSETT &

CO. 5, 12 and 14 Lasalle-R. WANTED-BOY, OR YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS
Warked in a machine-shop or brass foundry, and is
handy with tools; must work cheap; steady place all
winter. Apply at 170 Madison-st., Room 4.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-A FEW WOODCHOPPERS FOR INdians. Fare to the vork, \$3. ANDREW G.
BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN AT SOO A MONTE SHLLING COMP. WORLD SOON. IN GIVE FOUR ACTIVE SOON. AND SELL THE SMOKER'S PET. Little Wonder, Lloy's combination pen-holder, household glass-catter, needle packages, and other new and fast-selling articles. It will pay you to call before engaging elsewhere. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-8t., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN WITH 850 TO Jackson-8t., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN WITH 850 TO College of the selling with the will pay a fair salary weekly; the very best of references given. Call at once. 150 Washington-8t., Hobin 8.

WANTED—500 MEN AT 8500 A MONTE SELLING copy, worth or best great of the selling copy, worth or press or water used; sample copy, worth or level year for dividual. Ext. CELSIOR MANIFES send tamp for circular. Ext. CELSIOR MANIFES send tamp for circular. Ext. CELSIOR MANIFES send tamp for circular. Extended the send of the send tamp for circular. Extended the send to the s wanted—three more men for the city refer-Wanted—three more men for the city to sell a staple household article. Call after 10 a.m. BATES a BUNNELL, Room 15, Metropolitan Block.

MYLOYMENT AGENCY, Room 12, 117 South Clark.

WANTED—AT 148 FIFTH—AV., A MAN AND wife without children used to farm work. Also, good woman for cook and general housework.

WANTED—SALKSMEN, I. O. O. F. OR MASONIO fraternity, \$125 a month to active men; managing salesmen, \$250. Apply at once at 145 Clarkst., Room 35.

WANTED—ARELIABLE, SOBER MAN ASADVERtising canvasser among the best trade for a frateless publication. Address H 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR RE-putable houses of any kind, to sake orders for my goods. Salesmen can clear from \$5 to \$25 per day for themselves and not interfere with other business. Address H 48, Tribune office. WANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH LITTLE MONEY.
as treasurer. Exhert-ainment going to California,
Call to-day. MANAGER, 259 State-st., top floor,
Room 61.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-AN ET "FRIENCED CHAMBERNAID; one who can wait on table also. Apply at Boom So. 115 East Bandolph-at.
WANTED-A STRONG GIRL TO DO RITCHEN work at 211 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GOOD COOR, WASHER, AND IRONer. Apply at 425 West Monros-st. after 9 o'clock.
WANTED-A NEAT GIBL FOR HOUSEWORK IN
a small private family; good treatment. 167 Fremont-st., west of Lincoln Park. No Irish. WANTED A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work family of two, Apply to Dr. PARSONS, 1628 South Haisted-st. WANTED—GOOD UP-STAIRS GIRL, AT 984
Washington-si.

WANTED—GOOD UP-STAIRS GIRL, AT 984
Washington-si.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION CAN RE SECURED. Color by a competent and reliable grit to do general housework in a family of three. References required. Call at 1471 Indians-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family. Good wages and permanent situation to an experienced person. Apply to 470 West Washington-st. Heference required.

WANTED—A SECOND MEAT COOK AT SAINT Caroline's Court at once. Apply at the office. WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AND cooking; family of two; easy piace and good wates for competent girl. 600 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERwages. No Iriah Leed apply. 154 Michigan-av., corner
Van Buren-st. SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE PAMINY Of to do housework. A pleasant home desired. Address G 68. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE of the cook, wash and from Cas be seen until suited at 311 West Pulk-st., 1800m 8. Wagnes. No Irian Leed apply: 198 Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK. WASH, and fron in a private family: best wages. Apply immediately at 73 Twenty-fourth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL. THAT CAN COOK. Wash, and fron: no other need apply. Call at 604 North Lasalle-st.

WANTED—AT AUSTIN, 6 MILES WEST FROM COURT-House, a goog girl to do general housework. Apply 46 162 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UCOK, WASHER, and ironer for small private family. 227 Ontario.

WANTED-A GIRL, WELL RECOMMENDED, FOR up-stairs work and to mind children. 608 Wabash-av., near Twentieth-as. bash-av., near Tweaticth-si.

WANTED — TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR COOK,
washer, and fromer, and one for second work.
Call 1740 Wabash-av.

Nursess.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE FOR A CHILD 7
weeks old. 130 North State-st.

Employment Agencies.

Wanted-Good Competent Girls with references on be supplied with first-class places by applying to J. & J. Brown's select employment office, 655 Cottage Grove-av., opposite Douglas House. Miscellaneous.

MATHUSS & DILL, Commission Merchanic, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Fonumission Merchanic, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FREST-CLASS LAUNDRY, WELL

T established doing a good business in the centre of
city; owner going East. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE
city, the cigar-stand in the barbershop 109 Wess
Madison-ss. Capital required. 2200.

WE HAVE A YERY VALUABLE PATENT

Architects and builders are particularly interested;
will bear close investigation. For full particulars call
on or saftress L. B. COUPLAND & CO., 80 Noran Clarkst., Room 8.

MYANTED—A HOTEL N.

on or address L. B. GOUPLAND & CO., 60 North Clarkste, Room S.

WANTED-A HOTEL IN CITY, FOR WHICH I will exchange notes and mortague, \$4.000 first lieu on lead in lilinois. Address of its, Trobuse order.

MUSTCAL.

A SPECIAL NOTICE-PREVIOUS TO MAKINO building, we desire to reduce four lock to minded to other inducements any survey of the lines. The large course of the lines. LEGAST PIANOS AND ORGANS ELEGAST PIANOS AND ORGANS BELOW COST.

Salendid, spright plane or cabinet grand; list price slow, for each price of the lines. Pianos and organical list price slow, for each pianos or cabinet grand; list price slow, for each and for rent; luwest prices and eastest terms in the city. STORY & SAND ESTRY ORGANS

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, Book keepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WASTED—A PARTY HAVING thorough knowledge of the wholesale grocery bness in all its details and a good judge of goods hig been bayer for many years in an old wholesale is cery house in New York who have gone out of busin well acquainted with the trade and markets, desire resmove to Chicago and obtain a position with a wholesale grocery house in that city where he can experience and close appliestion to business, make experience and close appliestion to business, make experience, and make himself generally useful; can niat the highest references as to ability, habits, general character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; and a young man, and not arraid of wasteril character; and a young man and not arraid of wasteril character; and a young man and not arraid of wasteril character; and a young man and not arraid of wasteril character; and a young man and not arraid of wasteril character; and young man and young man, and yo SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A Store or office where he can make himself generally useful; can also keep books; will work theas. Address Fas, Tribune office.

POS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLERK OF four years experience; best of references gives as to character, etc. Address HS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-A COMERCIAL TRAVELORY is leather and findings or saddlery hardware, want a situation to travel; 12 years' growing and register of the company of th

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GAR dener, who thoroughly understands the culture of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the management of conservatory, green and not houses. F48, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN TO DO general work about a private boarding-house or to work in some office; can write a good hand and will office and the second private office.

Address G 28, Trioune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PENALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—"BY A RESPECTABLE of itid to do general housework in private family. Call at 1305 Butterfields.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook and the other account work or general housework. Call wednesday at 465 Fallon. st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, GOMPE. tent girl in a private family to do general housework. Call or address 145 West Jackson et. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general honsework in a private family. Call, for two days, at 947 Butterfield-st. ; can give references. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DE kitchen work or general homework. Call or ad dress 23 Fig. et. dress 28 Fig. et.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER WORK in a hotel or as table girl in a resistance.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER WORK in a hotel or as table girl in a resistance.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO Kitchen or general housework. 30 East Eriest.

References given.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEby work by a neat, trusty person competent for any kind of housework 1004 South Dearborns.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK.

Weakh, and Iron in a private family. Best of city reference given. Apply at 231 North Clarkest. No letters answered. SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS COOK
110 Wanter, in hotel or boarding house. Call a CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT OIR
Of housework in a small private family. Call SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL AS second girl. West Side preferred. Call at 241 West SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS STRATEGISS GOOK, washer, and Ironer, the other for second work and plain sewing. Cas come well recommended. Call or address cts West Washingston-ss. SITUATION WANTED-FOR AN HONEST. CA pable girl; is competent to do any Riad of general housework; private family, ext ludians av. No post-al cards. housework: private family, and indiana-av. No postal cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS
first-class cook, and the other as second girl. Best
of city references given. de Harmon-court, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECT ABLE GIRL
to do second work or general housework in a small
family. Please call at 124 Sebor-6. for two caps.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH GIRL
second work and sewing. Please call at 88 North
Market-st., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A ENGLISH GIRL
butel, or second girl in a private family, Address
PANNY THOMAS, iso Maxwell-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
girl from the country in a respectable family, for
general housework or second work; is competent for
cach. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 815 West
Congress-8t. Congress-st.

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The Tribune

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85. NIGHT EDITO AMUSEMENTS

Adelphi Theatre Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Beanstalk," Afternoon and evening. Haverly's Theatre ndolph street, between Clark and LaSalle, En-ment of E. A. Sothern. "Lord Dundreary." Af-

McVicker's Theatre-street, between Dearborn the Land." McCormick Hall. North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Con-SOCIETY MEETINGS

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY. No. 38, K. T.—Stated Conclave this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 welcock. Business of importance. Psy order of W. M. BURBANK, E. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1877. Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex-

change yesterday sold at 937 and closed at In the annual message of Gov. HAYES,

submitted yesterday to the Ohio Legislature, not the faintest allusion to the Presidential A Washington dispatch states that the

office of Commissioner of Patents has been tendered to the Hon. L. L. BOND, of this city. A better appointment could scarcely

In response to a large demand for copie of THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 1, 1877, containing counting-room on the first floor.

the Atlantic have agreed upon an advance of passenger rates of \$5 between Chicago and New York, the new rate, \$18, to take effect co-day. A similar advance will obtain with reference to rates between other points in the East and West. It would be comforting to know that an increase of safety to passengers is to accompany the extra tariff.

organization, and the first business in hand will be the selection of the successor of Gen.

Logan in the United States Senate. At the

Logan in the United States Senate. At the present writing it appears to be settled that Gen. Logan will receive the Republican caucus nomination, but inasmuch as that does not imply his election in this case, the result is considerably doubtful.

Gov. Chosswell, of Michigan, yesterday took the cath of office and entered upon his new duties. The Legislature, which is strongly Republican, meets to-day for organization, and this evening the Senatorial question will be disposed of in caucus. Present indications are that Michigan will do herself the credit, and the country at large the valuable credit, and the country at large the valuable service, of ve-electing Senator Frank with-out a dissenting vote on the Republican side.

meanness, of which every member who took part in it ought to feel heartily ashamed, the thas given heavy bonds. The Recorder re-fused to enter into any trade with the Ring respecting the selection of watchmen, and the Ring resterday retaliated by voting to fix the salaries of these watchmen at \$10 per month. There were but four negative votes upon this shaneful proposition, which, it is to be presumed, is only the beginning of a series of malicious persecutions of a valuable public officer who has the manhood and independence to attempt to conduct his office decently and efficiently.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and breadstuffs lended downward. Mess pork closed 100 in 1874 obdurately insisting upon the only point which the Senate will not concede, viz.: that the Electral vote of any Statemay point which the Senate will not concede, viz.: that the Electral vote of any Statemay point which the Electral vote of any Statemay be rejected by the partian depiction of the House alone. We are inclined to the opinion that the discussion between now and the 14th of February will so clearly demonstrate the unfarmess and impropriety, if not the absolute unconstitutionality, of this theory, that the more conservative Democrate will refuse to make it they not of the votes and

5.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$107.00 in greenbacks at the close.

dictory statements concerning the Constanti-nople Conference which the cable transmits from day to day, one item of fact may be selected with some certainty that the next dispatch will not dispute it. That is, that the Conference is no nearer to a settlement of the Russo-Turkish difficulty than it was on the first day of the meeting, and that there is no prospect of adjustment other than by the arbitrament of war. The Porte stubbornly refuses to accept the plan decided upon by the Conference, and the Plen-ipotentiaries are fast losing patience t the delays and counter-propos that balk the successful conclusion of their labors in the interest of peace. The Marquis of Salisbury, England's representative in the Conference, is said to have plainly informed the Vizier that he must heed the commands of Europe or take the consequences, and Gen. IGNATIEFF, evidently despairing of any peaceful solution of the difficulty, has already applied for permission for the passage through the Bosphorus of the Russian war vessel to be sent to convey him from Constantinople.

Amid all the anxieties and perplexities attendant on the present condition of our na-tional politics, revolutions most significant are silently eventuating. Here at the North, for the last ten years noble women have been carrying on the war for political equality, backed by all the influence which social position, education, and wealth could afford, yet the progress made toward the desired object is in the main most unsatisfactory, and is so acknowledged by the most ardent workers in the cause. We are now told that the colored woman at the South, unlettered, ignorant, and devoid of social distinction as she is, has at one bold step crossed the political chasm which has separated her from her sable lord and master, and now stands firmly upon her rights as opposed to those of the tyrant man. A TILDEN man, all the way from Louisiana, has discovered this important revolution in that State, and forthwith he freely gives the intelligence to the world. This veritable chronicler asserts that the whole trouble in Louisiana is due to the marked influence exerted by the "mammies" and aunties" of that State during the recent campaign. According to his story, a general system of intimidation and bulldozing was enforced by the colored female element in Louisiana, and the sterner sex were forced to succumb or leave the home plate. He goes so far as to assert that these political Amazons, in their ardor to convince the people of the reality and force of this new departure, dragged Democratic speakers from the stump by the coat-tail, and did divers other ical acts to the great intimidation and emoralization of said speakers. Truly this is a world of progress.

THE SENATE AND THE ELECTORAL VOTE. We print elsewhere a letter from the well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in which he makes a statement of his understanding of the attirude of the majority of the Senate in regard to counting the Electoral vote. His information agrees in the main with our own Washington advices.

To begin with. Senator FERRY, as President of the Senate, will not assume, it is stated, to count the Electoral vote (which in the present case implies a choice where there are two sets of returns from one State) without instructions, by resolution, from the Senate. This opinion may be based on FERny's conversation, or upon the grounds that he is an officer of the Senate, and that body the comprehensive annual review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1876, an extra supply of that edition has or desire to take any matter without the sanction of the Senate, but he would be powerless to do anything opposed to the sentiment of the majority of that body for the reason stated.

It may be stated, further, with reasonable ately instruct its presiding officer to count the votes. The Senate part of the Joint Committee will make an arrangement of the Joint June, 1123 in July 1112 in cure some agreed plan for counting ; but if that fail to be attained before the second tion at the opening of January. The fall Wednesday in February (when the votes are has been so gradual that the variations withto be opened), the Senate may still refrain from instructing its presiding officer to pro-ceed with the count, and may hold off for some time in the hope that some agreement may be reached by the two Houses before the ensuing 4th of March, which, intervening before the count, would occasion a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President,—a contingency that would require | as to let it circulate as money side by side

a special election.

There is one condition which the Senate will resist to the last, viz.: that one House shall have the power to reject any Electoral vote that may be disputed. This theory has never been admitted. It apparently obtained under the twenty-second joint rule, but the fact that this rule had previously and, unless again agreed to by both Houses neither House would have the right to reject the vote of any State returned according to the requirements of law. The Senate will

arbitrary and despotic action of one branch of Congress. In that event, the Senate will certainly instruct Senator FERRY to proceed with the count of the votes as they have been returned by the Electoral Colleges, which he will do. In other words, it is only mreasonable and extra-constitutional act on the part of the Democratic majority in the House which will bring about the count of the votes by the President of the Senate. ONE LESSON OF THE HORROR. The terrible calamity at Ashtabula is al-ready a thing of the past. We know its full

extent. All that can be done is to bury the victims of this horror, and trust that a merci-

mourning relatives and friends. The lessons

disaster still remain, however, and it

will be a monstrous and criminal negligence f those lessons are not read and their warnings heeded. The principal lesson of the against its repetition in the future, or at the reduce the possibility of danger in crossing streams and ravines to the minimum. The destruction of the Ashtabula bridge, no matter what was the cause, shows that iron bridges are not safe, and it will lead the traveling public to regard every bridge in the country with suspicion. The Cleveland Leader remarks: "When in 1865 that Leader remarks: bridge, anchored upon its two piers of mas sive masonry, replaced the old wooden trestle that had until then bridged Ashtabula Creek, it was thought that the highest form of improvement had been made and the utmost safety secured." It was tested with the weight of six locomotives, and hore the test to the satisfaction of all the mechanics who were invited to witness it. It has been in use for eleven years, almost hourly, and has borne the weight of thousands of heavy trains apparently without strain or injury. and yet this particular train, although not heavy as many others, smashed it through a suddenly and completely as if it had been made of glass. It makes little difference whether one cord was weakened more than the other by the constant strain of heavy weights, whether the whole bridge was weakened, or whether the cold had disinte grated the particles of the iron until at last i crumbled away. The bridge was construct ed, according to universal testimony, in the most perfect and complete manner known to science. It had given no warning of weakness. It was considered as safe as any bridge, and yet there it is to-day a ragged, splintered monument, hanging from either embankment over the ashes of the dead beneath. If that bridge was as safe as any other bridge, then no bridge is safe in this country. Mechanics and scientists may theorize as much as they please upon the effects of temperature on iron, or the capabi ity of iron to sustain weight, there stands the Ashtabula ruin, one of the best bridge in the country, torn and shattered to pieces and nothing that railroad companies can will restore confidence in these iron bridges The only question that the public will ask is What minute will the next one go? Then is no doubt that these companies can make the passage of ravines and water-courses absolutely secure beyond any possibilty of danger. Culverts, with embankments prop erly made and properly settled, are said Still better, viaducts of solid masonry will last to the end of time. No amount of weight and no strain or shock of any de

the bridge business, and not leave it entirely in the hands of railroad engineers? THE PRICE OF GOLD. The quotations this morning show that gold yesterday went down below 107, exhibiting a constant tendency to decrease in price. This tendency has been notable during almost a year. In March last gold was quoted at one time at 115; it has never been so high since, and the fall has been gradual and uni June, 112² in July, 111² in August, 110¹ in September and October, 109² in November, 198¹ in December, and now 106 and a fracin any one month were small, but there has been at no time within ten months the faintest indication of a speculative rise. Looking back over this period, the impression is left that gold, like other commodities, is settling down to what is called the "hard-pan," and there is a prospect that the demand for it in this country will decrease to such an extent

scription can affect them. Nothing but an

earthquake can disturb them. They are per-

fectly and permanently safe. Is it not time

that the law-makers give some attention to

with the greenbacks. The change in gold during several months The change in gold during several motions is not the result of an appreciation of the greenbacks so much as the depreciation of gold. There has been nothing within this period to strengthen the public credit to an extent that will account for the uniform approximation to interchangeable values be-tween the gold and greenback dollar. There been agreed to by the concurrent action of both Houses gave it the requisite sanction of both Houses. That rule was repealed, but it has not been noticeable in the general decrease of demand for currency. We also approaching nearer the date of promised resumption, but the confidence that resump-tion will actually take place Jan. 1, 1879—

funding of greenbacks into long 4 per cent gold bonds, for instance) as will furnish an additional incentive to the restoration of specie as a currency.) There would be at the very worst a shrinkage of only 6 cents in the dollar in green writes now, and ful Providence will temper their loss to dollar in general prices now, and this or whatever less ahrinkage might occur would be followed by immediate resction. Gold and silver would flow into the country readily in exchange for the American products demanded abroad, and a hundred millions a year would be added by the natural product of American mines. Then would begin a normal and healthful inflation,—an inflation of real wealth and a substantial recovery of prices. Renewed confidence, enterprise, and speculation would follow, and the basis would be as substantial as that of England, where resumption was followed by a similar improvement in the commercial condition. It is literally the golden opportunity of the United States, and should not be forfeited by risking another impairment of national credit by war or serious political

> LEGISLATION FOR COUNTING THE VOTES. As long ago as 1800, and before even th EPPERSON-BURB complication, the necessity for some legislation by Congress to mee questions of disputed Presidential election was evident to Congress and the country. The questions raised and discussed were two: 1. Had Congress the power to legislate under the Constitution to direct the means by which the Electoral votes should be counted, and by which the counting rejection of disputed Electoral returns should be determined? 2. If Congress had such power, what should be the regulations, and by what agencies should the work be done? These two questions were elaborately discussed during a period of five months. Upon the first question both Houses reached at affirmative decision by a decided majority i each House, but not without serious debate. Senator CHARLES PINCKNEY, of South Caro lina in an able and earnest speech, objected that Congress had no power under the Constitution over the subject, that all power rested with the States, and that the vote of the Electors certified to by the Governor should be accepted as conclusive, and should be counted by the President of the Senate. On the 23d of January, 1800, Mr. Ross offered in the Senate a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to consider whether any, and what, provisions ought t be made by law for deciding disputed elec-tions of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for determining the legality or illegality of the votes given for those officers in the different States and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise. On Feb. 14, 1800, a bill was reported, which was debated in the Senate until March 28, when it was passed, and sent to the House. This bill as it passed provided for a joint committee of six Senators and six Representatives to be elected by ballot, who were then to choose a Chairman. This Committee was to scrutinize all the returns of the Electors, to hear all objections, to receive and take all evidence having a bearing on the subject of the appointment of Electors, etc. This committee was to have power to finally decide all questions before them; to declare what votes shall be rejected and what admit-

ted, and their finding was complete and withboth Houses to have this Committee ap-pointed by lot; that is, by drawing from the list of all the names of each House those of the six who were to serve on the Committee, but these motions were all rejected. In the House the bill was materially altered; the powers of the Committee were limited to an examination and report, subject to the action of the two Houses in case any objection was made to the report of the Com-The Senate concurred in most of the amend-ments made in the House, but failed to agree upon a leading point. The House had in-sisted, in case objection was made to the report of the Committee, that the two Houses should act on the question separate ly; but that no vote should be "reject unless by the concurring votes of the two Houses. This the Senate had changed so that no vote should be "admitted" unless by the concurring votes of both Houses acting separately. On this radical difference the two Houses failed to agree, and the bill failed. Before Congress met again the whole country was convulsed with excitement and anticipations of civil war and disunion, growing out of the Presidential election of that year, in which JEFFERSON and BURB had received an equal number of votes,—a result procured, as was charged, by intrigue and fraud. The radical defect in the plan of each Elector voting for two persons for President was then discovered, and was promptly corrected by the adoption of what is known as the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. The other and hardly less im-

right and justice, and, like all such dishonest and unfair expedients, is a repreach to those who/invented it. The utmost extent to which the power of Congress to count and determine the vote can be carried is, that when a return is so bad, or so tainted with fraud, or of such uncertain validity as to cause both Houses to consider it unfair to respect and general uses of gold and silver as a circulating medium of the country. Every intelligent person must recognize the advantage of improving this condition of things by such a Government measure (the funding of greenbacks into long 4 per cent gold bonds, for instance) as will furnish an additional in the same direction of the proper and general uses of gold and silver as a circulating medium of the country. Every intelligent person must recognize the advantage of improving this condition of things by such a Government measure (the funding of greenbacks into long 4 per cent gold bonds, for instance) as will furnish an additional in the same direction to bring us naturally to a resumption of the proper and general uses of gold and silver as a circulating medium of the country. Every intelligent person must recognize the advantage of improving this condition of the whole system of elections. In January, the whole system of elections. In January, and, if Mr. Hayes is declared elected. They are the men who are counseling moderation and respect to the violent provention of the violent provention of the requirement, and are bitterly opposed to the violent provention of the requirement, and are bitterly opposed to the violent provention of the requirement, and are bitterly opposed to the violent provention of the requirement, and are bitterly opposed to the violent provention of the under the provention of the requirement, and are bitterly opposed to the violent provention of the requirement, and are bitterly opposed to the violent provention of the requirement, and are bitterly opposed to the violent provention of the recursive the vertice of the violent provention of Senate having for its purpose a permanent law on this subject, and upon that and other propositions we will have something to say hereafter.

THE DEAD SINGER. P. P. Briss, the evangelist and singer, as our readers are well aware, was one of the to the statement of those who were in a po sition to know, he made a heroic effort save his wife when he might have saved himself, and, failing in this, remained and died with her, the two offering their prayers together as the fatal flames approached them, like the old martyrs at the stake; and thus, united in life, they were not divided in death. They died the deaths of Christian heroes,-the faith of the songs which she had written and he had composed blossom-ing out at the last into the full flower of victory over death. Those who remain pur suing the work in which he was engaged have already provided the means for educating his children and bringing them up in the way their father walked, and for erecting an appropriate monument to the memory of faithful pair.

This is well ; but the most lasting mo ment — monumentum are perennius which Horacz sang—to the memory of the dead singer will be found in his own songs, which have already crowned his name with undying fame and reached around the world with their simple melody,—sung to-day in the Tabernacle in Chicago, yesterday in the Zulu mission of South Africa, to-morrow in the emples of China. There is probably no part of the civilized world in which his lyric, "Hold the Fort," is not sung, and numerous other of his songs, like "The Armor Bearer," "Almost Persuaded," and "What Shall the Harvest Be?" are also winging their way across the seas to distant lands. His was the trumpet-note that led the Christian crusaders in their assaults against the strong-holds of Satan, just as Mr. Root, with his war songs, inspired enthusiasm in our troops during the War of Rebellion. He has been Mr. Moody's right arm, for Mr. SANKEY has chiefly sung the songs which the dead singer composed and used to sing. He is dead, but he lives again; lives in the Sun-day-school; in the church; in the revival; in the foreign missions; in the heart of every man and woman striving for something higher and better: wherever men preach CHRIST and sinners seek repentance. It takes much from the sadness of the

singer's awful death that his life was so rounded and complete. His work had been so well done that death could not surprise im and find him with his mission una plished. He had made his mark, and the mark will remain. His life has stopped, but his work goes on; in every chutch and in every home all over the world, and years from now, when even his name may be lost. his songs will still continue to inspire faltering men and women with courage, to bring consolation into the house of mourning, to arouse faith in the human heart the post of duty, there should be no tears. Other voices will take up his strains, and the work will go on without stop. Their simpie beauty is not marred, nor is their won-derful influence upon the popular heart les-sened by his death. Noble and impressive in his physique, affable and genial in his contact with every one, earnest and untiring in his work, he will long be missed as a leader in the evangelical movement which is now stirring the popular heart; but he has left his impress upon the world, with results more lasting than the work achieved by heroes of the battle-field or masters of statecraft. His harp is forever silent; his voice is forever hushed; but the songs which he sang can never die. Their melody, like the brook, goes on forever.

SOUTHERN "CONFEDERATES"

In speaking of the people of the Southern States as Confederates, there is a vital dis-

tinction which should be made, but which

is very rarely considered, namely: that be-tween Confederates and Secessionists. Dur-ing the War of the Rebellion there were Confederates who were not Secessionists, and there were Secessionists who were not Con-federates. The distinction between the two classes is almost parallel to that between War Democrats and Copperheads in the North. Just before the outbreak of the War, the South was full of men who were bitterly opposed to secession down to the very last minute. They talked against it, wrote against it, and worked against it; but they were forced into it by fraud at the bellot-box, by threats of social and business ostracism and preference, and by bulldozing, which, if not as brutal and bloody as that internation of which every member who took part in tought to the limited tours would not the first of the proper content of the window of the proper content of the window of the proper content of which he because the third of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the proper content of which he large was to the part of the part

the true interests of their section at heart, and, if Mr. Haves is declared elected, they will join the North in supporting his Administration, knowing that his Administration can do a thousand-fold more for the South than Tilden's, and that it will offer a guarantee for lasting peace and prosperity and harmonious relations between the North and South. It is eminently proper, therefore, in discussing the present political complica-tions, to draw the distinction to which we when we speak of Confederates we do not include this conservative, law-abiding class, but the original disunionists, all of whom are now on the rampage, bellowing for war just as their allies during the War of the Rebellion, the Northern Copperheads, are

Lawyer Anthony's new pat drawn upon the hypothesis that the representatives whom the people have sent to the General Assembly are professional highwaymen, who, as legislators, are going to turn upon their constituents with cocked revolvers and say: "Your property or your life!" Lawyer ANTHONY WORLD PROFE TOWNER. BUT or your life!" Lawyer ANYHONY WORLD PERAPS make a pretty good legislative Beck TURFIN. But this Chicago tax-eater will probably find that a majority of the General Assembly of Illinois are not persons desiring to engage in the Dick TURFIN style of robbing the people for the benefit of professional office-holders. —Chicago Times.

This is a very philanthropic paragraph, in the "old man's" best style; but, if he had

stopped long enough to reflect, it would have occurred to him that he was making an ass of himself. A lot of tax-fighters have beaten the city out of four millions of taxes in round numbers. There is a consequent deficit in the revenues of the city to that amount. The money is due; the obligations of the city are outstanding therefor; and it is costing the public nearly \$300,000 a year to pay interest on temporary loans to cover the deficit. The question before the taxpayers is, whether those who have already paid their city taxes shall put their hands in their pockets and take out the four millions and make good the defalcation, or whether the defaulters shall be compelled to do it. Some persons have got to pay the money,—either those who owe it but have sneaked out of paying through legal quirks discovered by their lawyers, or the remainder of the community who have already paid their full share of the city taxes. Has the philanthropic old gent ciphered out the sum he will be called upon to contribute as his share of the deficit caused by the tax-fighters? Estimating by the visible property that stands to his name on the tax-books, h must pay an extra tax of nine to twelve thousand dollars to make good his part of re-assessment in case the tax-fighters escape paying what they owe the city. Compelling to them pay up their back taxes may seem like "highway robbery" to him,' but when the screws are applied to himself to make good a part of their defalcation, besides paying his own proper quota of taxes, he will be apt to pich into "Lawyer An-THONY " for not making his bill more con strictive. It may seem very barbarous to make people pay taxes upon compulsion; the voluntary system looks more gentle and Christian; but when men have voluntarily paid their taxes, they must be extra good Christians to be willing also to pay the taxes of their neighbors who have escaped by the aid of percentage lawyers, through cracks and knot-holes discovered in the statutes.

The bulldozer part of the Louisiana Legis-

The bulldozer part of the Louisiana Legislature refused to take their seats in the State-House unless a crowd of 500 armed roughs were allowed to rush in with them. The Metropolitan Police, acting under the Governor's order, excluded the mob for good and valid reasons. Thereupon the Democratic members sent him a protest, which reads in part as follows:

We, the Democratic Conservative members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, presenting ourselves at the doors of the State-House for the purpose of fepairing to the hall of the House of Representatives, find the State-House occupied by a military force, consisting of United States soldiers and Metropolitan Police, having full control of said building. We therefore protest most solemnly against this usurpation of the rights and privileges of the Legislature, a co-ordinate branch of the Government; and, second, against the military occupation of the State-House by United States troops and Metropolitan Police, and we dread entering the hall of the Legislature, a co-ordinate branch of the Government; and, second, against the military occupation of the State-House by United States troops and Metropolitan Police, and we dread entering the hall of the Legislature, a co-ordinate branch of the Government; and, second, against the military occupation of the State-House by United States troops and Metropolitan Police, and we dread entering the hall of the Legislature of the model of a streat can dequate the public character and a drunkard, his friends are accustomed to speak of him as "brilliant but arratic." It is a pity, that this descriptive phrase should be used so exclusively in connection with one infinitely. It is a pity, that this descriptive phrase should be used so exclusively in connection with one infinitely. It is public tharacter and a drunkard, his drunkard, his friends are artic. The people public character and a drunkard, his descriptive phrase should be used so exclusively in connection with ore infinitely. It is public tharacter an

The Governor very politely informs them that they lie; that "there are no United States troops in the building, and he hopes there will arise no exigency which will justify calling upon United States troops for assistance in any manner to aid the State authorities." He also reminds them that by law he is the custodian of the State-House until the Legislature is organized and takes possession thereof. He furthermore declined to let in the street-rabble; thereupon the baffled bulldozers, with the unretracted false-hood in their throats, moved themselves over to St. Patrick's Hall, which is the White-Line headquarters, where they went through the sham motions of organizing a General Assembly for the State of Louisians. Whatever question there may be as to the Republicans having fairly elected their Governor and State officers, there can be none as to the Legislature, which they carried even upon the Confederate count.

The Springfield Journal publishes a list of the Presidential Electors appointed in fillinois from the organization of the State in 1818 to the organization of the State in 1 tion shall have ceased.
The Governor very politely informs them

ORD received 41 votes and HENRY CLAY 37. ale of the popular vote of Illinontial Electors in 1834 would be

ASHTAI

Yesterday's Sear

Few Remains Ence

The Engineer of

He Now Remember

A Fireman Who H

Additional News Col

Condition of Some of

CLEVELAND, O., Jan.
Peter Livenbrae. Isaac as
Larry Lanigan, express n
of the Ashtabula accident
day. The funerals were
created a profound impress
day from the wreck is sum
ing special telegram from
Leader at

THE SCENE OF THE

ASHTABULA, O., Jan. 2 .-

has gone on slowly to-day

has gone on slowly to-day various minor discoveries considered quite important of the lost. The slowly rising towar the gloomy abutments. Stream has been nearly retwisted and broken from ite has been broken for a down the atream, but very

down the stream, but very the search in that direction

the search in that direction nesses which, on each pre-to the scene of the disastic The work of identification, on, and now a charred li-clothing or cherished ke light and delivered to fri

notes on the process of public interest:

E. H. Bourne, of Clevels

Knowles, lost in the car bere to-day with the nu-family, in search of some or her little girl. Bits of

DR. G. P. HU
act Oak City, Ia., from Be
had been visiting a been
Love, was lost in the train,

o search for him, was or

home, but, upon coming the last time to-day, for shawl which he immediat thirts were plainly marke These are all that are left.

were found to-day. One

was only identified as a
A pin-cushion was found a
mediately recognized as he
JOSEPH H. A

of Des Moines, In. It w

Mr. Aldrich's business. To The deceased had Mr. Aldrich's brother-in-is come on from Des Moi gratified to find even the dead man.

The Postmaster here stalleast two tons of mail on to of this was bound acrularge amount has been that should have been pen has probably been lost throf the Post-Office Department of the

She was 15½ years of age, a her father, Jacob Volk. A Albany, was identified by

his coat-buttons, one leg of handkerchief and watch-ch

To the Western Asso CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.

disaster at Ashtabuta, who city to be cared for, are all

injuries of most of them a was at first supposed.
The following persons, w Street Hospital, will leave morrow: Mr. Patterson, N drover, Kentucky; Mr. Le Phttsburg, Fort Wayne & C Mr. Burnham, of the Chica Paul Railway. The other tably be able to go to their lever ten days.

There have been no bod from the debris of the As with the exception of Al Somerville, Mass., who lies in a critical condition, the as well as could be expected as well as could be expected. Robert C. McIntyre, consider Michigan Southern Rowitness examined at the which resumed at 11 o' When the accident occurred.

THE MA

culty in Fitting

Concerning the

Wound

and Their

TUESD

Scene, and Car

Locomotive

More Importan

Bridge-Ma

Shuts

Jury Not

of the Smashe

Drowned,

Froze

He was in high fave with them up to the time of the nomination of WADE HAMPTON for Governor. The fire-sates made up their minds they could carry the State on the "Mississippi plan" of buildozing and shooting all the leading colored Republican and scaring the others. Hence, they put up HAGTON, and began abusing CHAMBERIAIN, who is a matter of fret is the best Governor the State has had in 100 years.

Old Storey savagely objects to compelling these who have beaten the city out of three or four millions of taxes, upon quibbles and quirks to pay up what they owe the city. Do we understand that he is willing to pay a part of their deficit in addition to his own proper portion of the public burden in order that they may escape If he isn't, then let him "dry up" in regard to the proposed bill to compel the tax-fighters to fork over what they owe the city.

PERSONAL

Mr. Sidney Lanler, the Centennial poet, was, until recently, the first flute in Asgar Hamerick's orchestrs of Baltimore. In consequence of failing health he has been ordered away to Florida.

The marriage in Boston, Wednesday last, of Mr. Francis O. Lyman, of Chicago, and Miss Charlotte Dana, a daughter of R. E. Dana. Jr., was witnessed by a large and brilliant company, including the venerable grandfather of the bride and Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Bigelow.

At the urgent solicitation of Mr. Ford, the thick.

the venerable grandfather of the bride and Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Bigelow.

At the urgent solicitation of Mr. Ford, the thist-rical-manager of Baltimore and Washington, Miss Mary Anderson has consented to play Lady Macbeth in the latter city next Friday night for the first time on any stage. She is also at an early day to attempt an impersonation of Images.

If the King of Spain marries the Princess Maria Mercedes, daughter of the Due de Montpensier, as the gossips say he will, his family relations will be wonderfully mixed. Intermarriage has been practiced among the Bourbons so extensively that the functions of thirty-two great-great-grand-parents of the young couple were, owing to multitudinous crosses, performed by fourteen persons.

Mr. Ull Perkins has been favoring this city with his presence; and, besides traducing a gentleman and lady through a communication to one of the local prints, he has found time to write a jocular-article on Chicago mortgages to the New York Sus.

Mr. Perkins need not fatter himself with the hope that many persons can be annoyed by anything he may say. He was long since bunished from respectable newspapers on account of the feebleness of his writings, and he will never be able to make a reputation simply by exhibitions of malice.

A gentleman at Luneville, France, flied his bath-tub with boiling water, which he perfused with a bottle of white-wine, a hottle of whisky, cayenne pepper. Spices, and vegetables, after which, divesting himself of his clothing, he jumped in with the cry, loud emagh to be heard outside: "Adseu, I am going to wook myself a Famericaine." The story is copies, aeriously by several journals in this country, but A reads amazingly like an invention of the imaginatay gentleman of the Paris Figure. If it is not a satin on American wookery, it is nothing.

The will of the late Cardinal Antonell-contains two singular bequests of 25 france each to the Hospital of the sente Spirito in Rome and to the Voly Places of Jorusalum. The meaning of these clajous bleets are c

rione. By a law of the Potifical States made necessary to the validity of a testamit should contain a gift of at least 5 france of those pions objects, or else that the should explicitly declare before the Notary wished to exclude them from his will. Ontonelli, being a faithful son of the Churc formed to the laws in force under the in which of the Ports.

formed to the laws in force under the temporal rule of the Pope.

Rogers, the American sculptor in Roma' has the independence of thought to dress like an artist of the time of Da Vinci, which few persons would attempt to do, even in Rome. In his stadio he wears a black velvet skull-cap, and the peculiar long frock of light gray cloth, belied and tucked at the walst. Mr. Story, it is said, is rather exclusive, and maintains with his wife a certair, select society, into which admittance, if sought, is not always obtained. He recognizes perfectly, we should say, the unavowed principle on which all fashionable society is conducted,—namely, that no man on any account must be pleased to make the acquaintance of anybody who really wants to know him.

would not be offended if one should my that he stole.

The American Naturalist for January contains an interesting article on "Educated Fleas." The education of these little animals, it appears, is a mere sham and pretunes,—all the effects being produced by a skillful guidance of their atraggles. The most wonderful thing about exhibitions of this nature is the proof they afford of the atransh entirely out of proportion to the weight and size of the animal. The weight of a fea is about twe-hundreths of a grain, or, if well fed, one-tenth of a grain, yet the model of a street-car drawn by one of them weight 120 grains, or about 1, 200 times the weight of the fea that drags it. The propriety of inserting this intelligence in the "Personal department will be, it is hoped, sufficiently obvious.

which resumed at 11 o'c When the accident occurred the bridge, and was one of the bridge, and was one of the wreck. He testified the wreck. He testified the wreck. He testified the wreck is the strength of the accident of

A FRARPU, MA James Manning, of the Vat he had tried the bose of spade on his plug, and it upling and peg-cap were a

and HENRY CLAY ST. A te of Illinois for Presi-t would be curious and

ASHTABULA.

Testerday's Search for More of the Smashed, Burned, Drowned, and

Frozen.

Tew Remains Encountered in the More Important Work of Bridge-Making.

Locomotive Suddenly Shuts Up.

Scene, and Can Give the

Jury Nothing.

A Fireman Who Had Equal Diffi-

culty in Fitting His Hose

Additional News Collected in Chicago Concerning the Dead and

Wounded.

The Number on the Train and Their Fate.

Peter Livenbrae. Isaac and Birdie Meyer, and Larry Lanigan, express messenger, all victims of the Ashtabula accident, were kuried here to-

day. The funerals were largely attended, and created a profound impression. The news of to-day from the wreck is summed up in the following special telegram from the reporter of the

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER:

has gone on slowly to-day. There have been

the search in that direction. The crowd of wit-nesses which, on each previous day, has flocked to the scene of the disaster is to-day very small. The work of identification, however, goes slowly or, and now a charred limb, then a shred of dothing or cherished keepsake, is brought to light and delivered to friends. The following

notes on the process of identification are of

Enough the car City of Buffalo, was here to-day with the nurse of Mrs. Knowles' family, in search of some relic of the deceased or her little girl. Bits of clothing are identified

A Oak City, Ia., from Bergen, N. Y., where he had been vesting a brother in law, Thomas J. love, was lost in the train, and it was thought no ince was left of him. Mr. Love, who had come on

to search for him, was on the point of going home, but, upon coming into the Morgue for the last time to-day, found two shirts and a hawl which he immediately recognised. The thirts were plainly marked "G. F. Hubbard." These are all that are left of the deceased.

TWO HANDS

were found to-day. One (the left) was perfect-

water. The other was a shapeless mass, and was only identified as a hand by a single nail. A pin-cushion was found to-day which was immediately recognized as having belonged to JOSEPH H. ALDRICH, of Des Moines, In. It was of some metallic substance. On one side were advertisements of Mr. Aldrich's business. The other was a mirtor. The deceased had carried it three years. Mr. Aldrich's brother-in-law and wife, who had come on from Des Moines, were very much gratified to find even this trifling relic of the dead man.

The Postmaster here states that there were at least two tons of mail on the lost train. Much of this was bound across the Continent. A large amount has been recovered, and much that should have been preserved and sent on has probably been lost through the negligence of the Post-Office Department.

The following bodies have been

at the freight-house since the last report: Mar-tha Tolka Volk, by parts of her dress and hair.

the was 15% years of age, and was identified by her father, Jacob Volk. Mr. Charles Vogel, of Albany, was identified by his wife by some of his coal-buttons, one leg of his trowsers, and a handkerchief and watch-chain. His watch was

haster at Ashtabula, who were brought to this by to be cared for, are all doing well, and the juries of most of them are not as serious as

ajuries of most of them are not as serious as wat at first supposed.

The following persons, who are at the Huron-Brett Hospital, will leave for their home: to-morrow: Mr. Patterson, New York; Mr. Hayes, drover, Kentucky; Mr. Lalor, Freight Agent, Patsbarg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway; and Mr. Burnham, of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Faul Railway. The other patients will all probably be able to go to their homes within a week at the days.

There have been no bodies recovered to-day from the debris of the Ashtabula wreck, and, with the exception of Alexander Munroe, of Smerville, Mass., who lies at the Culver House

THE WOUNDED. To the Western Associated Press.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—The victims of the

. TUESDAY. FUNERALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—Victor Nusbaum

and His Stories.

The Tribune.

In I.—Was not Gov. Carolina, in favor with the Hamburg massacre?

When did the Democrate when did the Jemocrate when the the Hamburg massacre in the RWADR HAMPTON for attess made up their try tae State on the unildozing and shooting publican and scaring put up HAMPTON, and RLAIN, who as a matter ternor the State has had

objects to compelling the city out of three or on quibbles and quirks, to the city. Do we ung to pay a part of their own proper portion of er that they may escape! "dry up" in regard to apel the tax-fighters to the city.

n consequence of failing i away to Florida. Wednesday last, of Mr. mago, and Miss Charlotte L. Dann. Jr., was wil-lamt company, inclusive iant company, including of the bride and Mr.

ertitle, Mass., who lies at the Culver House critical condition, the wounded are doing all as could be expected.

THE INQUEST.

bert C. McIntyre, conductor on Lake Shore lichigan Southern Railway, was the first as examined at the Coroner's inquest, a resumed at 11 o'clock this morning, the accident occured he was walking near ridge, and was one of the first to arrive at reck. He testified that the fire spread great rapidity; that the citizens used every ion to prevent the spread of the flames, but laffied in the attempt by the fierce wind.

The steamer, with proper management, have gained control of the fire in a very minutes after it started. The witness have gained control of the fire in a very minutes after it started. The witness it the conductor say there were 160 passes on board the train. The conductor of yesterday there were but 131.

Lext witness called, Henry A. White, basenger in the City of Buffalo car. He woosed from sleep by a jarring motion, his the train was off the track before agan to go down. He described his extend to go down. He described his extend to go down, and testified as to the or of passengers on the train. There were have vacant seats in the smoking-car; he for a fact. He estimated the number of passengers and the smoking-car; he for a fact. He estimated the number of passengers and the smoking-car; he for a fact. He estimated the number of passengers and the smoking-car; he for a fact.

mistake.

NUM ALL AT ONCE.

Daniel McGuire, the engineer of the first engine, heard the bridge snap behind him when he was within two car lengths of the abutments. He says that his engine had to run up hill to get off the bridge. He could give no information whatever about the wreck or incident of the fire, although he was there some time.

The inquest adjourned till half-past 8 to-morrow.

The Engineer of the Leading

He Now Remembers Little of the

CHICAGO.
THE ASISTABULA HORROR

continues to be the all-important topic of conversation around town, in the hotels, street-cars, saloons, and, in fact, everywhere where mortals congregate. The terrible interest connected with the scenes of last Friday night has not in the least abated, and the melancholy affair must prove something more than the proverbial nine-days' wonder. As the lost bodies are being slowly found, and in some cases identified, a feeling of satisfaction seems to come over the public mind at the prospect of knowing the very worst, and the number of inquirers at the railroad office is daily decreasing. General Passenger-Agent Morse and Superintendent Parsons are not slackening any, however, in their attentions to all who come to has gone on slowly to-day. There have been rarious minor discoveries, some of which are considered quite important by friends of the lost. The scaffolding is alowly rising toward the top of the gloomy abutments. The wood from the stream has been nearly removed, and only the twisted and broken for a considerable. The General Passenger-Agent Morse and Superintendent Parsons are not slackening any, however, in their attentions to all who come to make inquiries about friends who are supposed to be lost. A man named Dennis O'Brien called on Mr. Parsons yesterday morning to learn, if possible, something in regard to his alster-in-law, Mary O'Connor, who, he believes, must have left Schenectady, N. Y., about last Thursday, and who, if this was the case, was very probably one of those on the wrecked train. Mr. Parsons immediately talegraphed to a premierman in Schenectady, with the wrecked train. Mr. Parsons immediately telegraphed to a gentleman in Schenectady, with whose family the woman had been staying, in order to learn positively whether she had left that city at the time Mr. O'Brien fears she did.

telegraphed to a gentleman in Schemectady, with whose family the woman had been staying, in order to learn positively whether she had left that city at the time Mr. O'Brien fears she did.

A Mr. Austin, of Omana, went on to the scene of the disaster yesterday in search of his mother, Mrs. Mary Austin, and his sister, Miss Ellen Austin. He had received a telegram from Rochester, N. I., to the effect that they had left that city for Omana, within they were removing, on the wrecked train. Not seeing anything of their names in the papers. Mr. Austin's mind was filled with a thousand harassing thoughts, and he came to Chicago at the earliest possible moment to gather whatever news there might be in regard to his loved ones. His search here was fruitless, and he left last evening for the scene of the was fortiled and chosen to travel by the Michigan Southern in preference to the Michigan Central, as by that means she would avoid crossing the Suspension Bridge at Niagara. On the supposition that she was lost, it would seem that her fears as to crossing railroad bridges were well-founded.

Mr. Parsons received the following telegram yesterday from J. E. Earle, the agent here of the Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-to o the Anchor Line Steamship Company, in answer to one sent by Mr. Parsons for Mr. Earle's part-ner, asking if Mr. Earle needed any assistance:

I am doing well. Don't wish to have him come to ashtabula.

TRAIN NO. 5

was nearer on time yesterday morning than she has been any day since the accident, reaching the city about 11 o'clock—about two hours late. A gentleman who said he had been in the accident, and whose bruises and hurts seemed to bear out the assertion, got off the train at the Twenty-second Street Station, where he was met by some friends and taken to their house. Nobody appears to have asked him his name, but the conductor of the train stated to a reporter that the gentleman was Col. Tyler, of St. Louis. About this there must be some mistake; for, according to what Mr. John V. Farwell told a Trainung reporter yesterday, the Col. Tyler who was from St. Louis had gone to that city before Mr. Farwell left Cleveland. This gentleman's injuries were comparatively slight, and it is altogether more probable that, if he had been Col. Tyler, he would have posted off to the city beyond the Big Bridge without taking in Chicago on his way. Inasmuch as nobody knew who his friends were, or where he was stopping, the gentleman himself could not be found to settle these contradictory statements.

Another of the arrivals by the morning train was Mr. W. H. Bradley, who had gone to Ashtabula to see his daughter-in-law and identify the remains of his little grandson and the little fellow's nurse. He succeeded in finding his daughter-lin-law in the hospital at Cleveland, where she was under the very best medical treatmrut. As to the other objects of his search, Mr. Bradley's efforts were entirely futile.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kittlewell, of Beloit.
Mr. and Mrs. George Kittlewell, of Beloit.

where she was the other objects of his search, Mr. Bradley's efforts were entirely futile.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kittlewell, of Beloit, Wis., were also on board the morning train, and brought with them the remains of their daughter Anna, aged 13. She was traveling in company with Mr. M. P. Coggswell, of Chicago, who was also among the lost. Her parents were able to identify her only by means of 'a few articles of wearing apparel which the fire had spared. The head and one arm were gone, and a part of the body was burned to a crisp. A rude pine box contained all that was left in visible form to remind the bereaved parents of their fill-fated child. Before leaving Ashtabula, Mr. Kittlewell had sent the remains of their fill-fated child. Before leaving Ashtabula, Mr. R. W. Randall, Land Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Raliroad, a Taibung reporter vesterday gleaned some information concerning Mr. Moses P. Coggswell. He lived in Attica, N. Y., where he leaves a wife and two children, the elder a daughter, 14 years of age, and the younger, a boy, about 2 years of d. He was an old railroad man, and was last connected with the Iron Mountain & Southwestern Road of Missouri in the capacity of Contracting Agent. A few days before the catastrophe he went to his home to spend the holidaya, and was returning to Chicago with his nicce, Anna Kittlewell, aged 10 or 12 years, on the unfortunate train, and both were lost. Mr. Coggswell was about 40 years of age, an earnest. energetic, ambitious man, thoroughly up in railroad business. He owned a nice home-atead at Attica, and had \$10,000 or \$13,000 insurance on his life. He had been dealing in surance on his life. He had been dealing in surance on his life. He had been dealing the rains of the surance on his life. He had been dealing in surance on his life. He had been dealing in surance on his life. He had been dealing in surance on his life. He had been dealing in surance on his life. He had been dealing in surance on his life he had been dealing in surance on his life he

the lost victims.

MR. MARSTON,
the General Baggage-Master at the Michigan
Southern depot, returned from a fruitless
errand yesterday morning. He had gone to
Ashtabula to filentify, if possible, the remains
of his mother, wife, and child, but all he could
find was a watch and chain which his wife had
worn, and the checks for the party's baggage.
A man with more cause for real, unfeigned,
heart-rending grief it would be difficult to find.

whatever about the week or incident of the fire, although he was there some time.

The inquest adjourned till half-past 8 to-morrow.

INCIDENTS.

Just about the time Mr. Reid left he saw a woman held in the ruins and burning. She was calling out smid her groam, "Shoot me, and bridge was the heaviest fron bridge for the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of span in America. The addition of the length of the saw was a within the open air, and her of the length of the saw was a length of the span in the length of the saw was a length of the span in the length of the span in the length of the length o

will forward bills of lading to the office as soon as convenient.

Comptroller Farwell received a relic yesterday morning of the Ashtabula disaster in the shape of eight cameled city certificates of the amount of \$5,000 each, which the American Exchange Bank of New York had forwarded to him on the ill-fated train. They were so water-soaked and pressed together that it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Farwell was able to separate one from the other. They were all legi-

arate one from the other. They were all legible.

D. A. ROGERS.

One of the saddest of the many sad losses by the Ashtabula calamity was that of D. A. Rogers, of this city. Mr. Rogers was on his way home from Hamilton, Mass., where he had spent Christmas with his mother. He was about 83 years of age. He came to this city a youth, and was in the employ of the well-known irou and coal firm of Walters & Rogers, afterwards and now Rogers & Co. At the retirement of Mr. Walters he was admitted to the firm, which was afterwards changed by the retirement of E. K. Rogers and the admission to it of J. A. Stone and E. K. Rogers, Jr. He was not only a prominent business man, but a gentleman of fine literary attainments. He had little taste for society. His library was one of the finest private collections of choice books in this city. Mr. Rogers was a bachelor.

IRON CARS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Numerous suggestions and plans have been offered since the Brooklyn hor-

add largely to the safety of passengers, and greatly diminish the loss of life in accidentslike the bne just occurred at Ashtabula bridge, in which people were cremated and impaled who might have been saved, owing to the fragile and infiammable material that went into the construction and ornamentation of the cars. Cars can be built as light with iron and as highly ornamented as if built of wood. They will warp and bend, but not break into fragments and splinters; they will not burn, and cause such untold agony as that of last Friday night. We have iron steamships and iron buildings, why not iron railroad-cars!

W. B. A.

THRENODIES. Yes, mind the bridge; in a few days.
The trains will move with no delays:
Across that bridge man soon will ride
With wonted laugh and careless pride.

Strange, strange, that men can dare to smile
"Mid woes and wrecks that pile on pile.
Can dance with their doom-shadow, Death,
And sing while wastes their fleeting breath.

Now Ashtabula's tidal wo Comes cresting Brooklyn's overflow. Till hearts, astunned and desolate. Think demons play with human fate. The flashing train of life and light Had alled the bridge in trusting flight: A thundering crash, a frightful loap— All fell, one vast, appalling heap.

O wreck of hearts and sundered lives! O mangled husbands, children, wives! The drowning, freezing, burning slain. And, worse than death, the living's pain!

Yes, build the fallen bridge again,— Let pleasure pass, train after train; Yet from that gorge shall rise a wail Long years shall hear 'bove rattling rail. "O help me, mother!" childhood's cry, Shall thril the heart that passeth by; And tears of pity shall baptize Por aye, for aye, the bridge of sighs.

Kind eyes shall search down that abyse, And cars shall list for songs of Bliss. Who sought to "bold the fort" in life, And held in dying clasp his wife.

He soared aloft; the soul of song Hath joined the ransomed choral throng.— Now 'knows the haro's glad ring," that he Here sung, "that will be Heaven for me." But, O bereaved, lift up your eyes To Hope's firm bridgeways in the skies; Along them loved ones go and come, And minist ring hands bind homes to HOME. CHICAGO, JAN. 2 1877. RENEW FAUNTLEBOY

IN MEMORIAM P. P. BLISS,
Who, with his faithful wife, perished in the Ashtabula
(O.) disaster, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1876. This iribute
to his search as respectfully fance that is both V. Farwell, D. L. Moody, J. D. Sankey, by Cupt. Sam.
Throughout the Great Northwest a wall is borne
upon the breeze.—
It sweeps across the snow-clad plains, and o'er the
lee-lock'd seas;
The sweetest singer israel knew has vanish'd from
the earth,

event, Friends of the dead ones to the scene of the disaster went;
Alas: no sign of them was found—the flames had
left no trace
Of those dear ones who in all hearts had filled so

Two children of this sainted pair by Providence are left:
Great God, to Thee may we commend these orphans so bereft;
And may the friends that lov'd him here, with sainted "Brother Bliss"
Meet, when the voyage of Life is o'er, in brighter realms than this.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1877.

"it is wonderful for me, an old China voyager since 1833, to learn that that exclusive neople of those days have translated some of Mr. Bliss' hymns into Orient language.

PROPHETIC. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 2.—The following two paragraphs from the lamented Bliss' song of the Chicago fire, entitled "Roll on, O Billow of Fire," met my eyes yesterday, and impr Fire," met my eyes yesterday, and impressed me with their prophetic tone. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss had a large circle of friends here, who sincerely mourn their untimely and horrible death. Not long since, in answer to earnest appeals to come to Kankakee and conduct religious meetings, Mr. Bliss replied that there was no place he would rather visit than Kankakee; and again, in answer to his friend John Dale's pressing request to come if he found the door ajar, Mr. Bliss responded: "Well, John, if I find the door ajar I will kick it wide open." But here are the stanzas:

Hark! the alarm, the clang of the bells!
Signal of danger, it rises and swells!
Fiashes like lightning illumine the sky.
See the red glare as the fames mount on high!
Chorus—Boll on, roll on, O billows of fire!
Dash with thy fiery waves higher and higher;
Ours is a mission abiding and sure—Ours is a kingdom eternal, secure.

On like a fiend in its towering wrath, On, and destruction alone points the path: Mercy, O Heaven! the sufferers wall; Feeble humanity naught can avail. OPAL. THE "CIRCASSIAN." THE MATE'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE TER

few more facts to be recorded concerning the disaster which happened at Bridgehampton, L. I., on Friday night, when the British ship Circassian, Robert Williams, Master, of Liver-pool, England, was totally wrecked, and twenty-eight lives lost out of the thir-ty-two on board. The beach is strewn

apprehended no danger until 9 o'clock in the evaning, although the gale had been increasing since morning. Shortly after 9 p. in the ship stranded and the mainmast and mizzen-topmast fell. At about the same time she was full of water and we could not go below after 6:30 that evening, but she had been in that condition before and the water inside kept her steadier than if she had been free from it. About 8 p. m. the crew took to the rigging and the breakers were going right over the ship, but we thought she would hold together. Our idea was to cling to the rigging until morning or until the wind went down, when as istance could come, but the wind suddenly shifted to the westward causing a cross-sea. The waves were all the time breaking clean over the ship, at 12 midnight at low water we came down from the rigging to the deck and then lit the fire in the galley and the ship's boiler. We remained on deek I should think about one hour, when we had to take to the rigging again as the tide was rising and the ship beginning to break up still more. We took to the mizzen rigging because it seemed the most secure. Instantly afterward the ship separated into two pieces, and the rising tide created more sea. The ship was going to pieces all the time. We remained in the rigging until about quarter to 5 in the morning. But not all of us, as I think three or four were wasned away at different times. These remained on the deck, refusing to go to the rigging, and consequently lost their lives before the others. One man jumped overboard with a life-bnoy. He was one of the Shinnecock Indians, ten of whom were employed as weekers. This was about 4 a. m. I should think. About forty-five minutes later the ship broke again between the main and mizzen mast. The main deck, with the stump of the main mast, was washed away, and the mizzen-stay being fast to the main-mast, dragged the mizzen-mast over the port side, the ship at the same time keeling over. This precipitated all that remained into the sea. There was such a quantity of sail,

OTHER CASUALTIES.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

Special Disputes to The Triusus.

QUINCT, Ill., Jan. 2.—The railroad collision which occurred near this city last night appears to have been due entirely to the carelessness of the conductor and engineer in charge of the Toledo, Wabash & Western train, which consisted only of the engine, tender, and way-car. It seems that an extra freight was run into the city yesterday on the Wabash from Clayton, and Conductor F. H. Gage and Engineer John Dougherty received an order to the effect, "Run wild to Clayton, regardless of Toledo, Wabash & Western No. 11." They were on the return trip when the disaster occurred. They had neglected to notice or were entirely ignorant of the fact that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train was on the track and had not yet arrived. Had they waited five minutes longer the collision would have been averted. The Toledo, Wabash & Western engine was completely wrecked, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engine badly damaged. A curve in the road sevented either of the engineers from seeing has danger ahead till the locomotives were almost together. The tender of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy the bagrage and mail car, knocking over the stove and setting fire to the car. The mail clerks on duty, with other train men,

Bless'd with a voice whose honeyed tones touched every hearer's heart.

We see him on Redemption's work with real and ferror start;
And, side by side, his wife and he long travel'd East and West,
Well their united labors were with ransom'd sinners blest.

Throughout his useful life he made warm friends where'er he went;
He seem'd by gracious Providence for men's conversion sent;
His vocat talents, too, were join'd to the composer's skill,
And his sweet nymns of Zion seem the world with joy to fill.

Oh! what a thrill of horror ran through every human breast
When o'er the wires the awful news was carried East and West!
His train was speeding o'er a bridge, when, quick as lightning's flush.
Down, down went engine, crowded cara, with an angulling crash.

What pen the horrors of that scene could vividly portray,
A down in that abyss of Death the burning "sleep-leve" "lay?

Could the skill'd artist's pencil paint each crush'd and mangled form
That lay there in that awful scene of darkness and of storm?

When to Chicago tidings came of this deplor'd event,
Friends of the dead ones to the scene of the disas-

Toledo, Wabash & Western Road.

NOTHER HOLOCAUST.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Jan. 2.—A snow-slide occurred near Alta Dec. 28, which destroyed the Wellington Mine boarding-house and burned the inmates. Their loss was not discovered until last evening. To-day two men were taken from the wreck in an exhausted condition. Four more persons were buried and are supposed to be dead.

have been killed.

STEAMER SUNK.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 2.—Steamship Emile sank last night in six fathoms. Only one man and an infant are known to be lost, but a boat-load of passengers is missing. The Captain's boat and one other has arrived here. Steamers have gone out in search of the missing passengers. The mails were lost.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE. WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Chris Kattemeyer, a blacksmith by trade, but lately an employe in the pork-house of Charles Davis, this afternoon stabbed his wife Christina and also himself. His own wounds resulted in his almost instant death. His wife has a slight chance of recovery. Kattemeyer and his wife had been married twenty warry but a recent have for consequence. Kattemeyer and his wife had been married twenty years, but, a month ago, in consequence of his drunken habits and neglect of the family, she separated from him, and entered suit fordivorce. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by Kattemeyer to settle the difficulty and induce Mrs. Kattemeyer to live with him. He visited her this afternoon at the house of her married sister, at No. 526 Elm street, and, having repeated his demands with the same Ill-success, asked her to shake hands with him. She refused this also, when he produced a slaughter-house knife and stabbed her twice in the presence of her sister and child. Her wounds are situated beneath the right shoulder, and such was the force of the first blow that the knife, striking the third rib, smashed the bone inwards. Kattemeyer stabbed himself three times, the first two blows being turned by the ribs. He died a few moments afterward.

A QUEER QUESTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—At Wichita, Kan., yester. had been locked up for boisterous conduct the night previous, made a desperate assault on the City Marshal, firing three shots at him, all of which took effect, but none fatally. The Marshal then drew his pistol and shot his assul-ant through the heart. The latter exclaimed: "What are you shooting me for?" and fell dead.

A GOOD OLD TIME. Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—Last Friday night the neighbors of Henry Williams, a farmer living about a mile from Stewart, Pike County, Ill., gathered at his house to have an old-time frolic Whisky flowed freely, and the dance broke up in a row, during which Coons Main was shot by T. Allitzer, once in the hand and again in the ab-domen. The latter wound, it is thought, will

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2.—Lastnight, at a New Year's ball in this city, given by a colored benevolent society, a row took place in which pistols, knives, and razors were freely used. The police interfered, and the crowd, turning on the officers, fatally stabbed two of them. Officers Grover and Greelish. Two of the parties were arrested and are now under bail. Threats of lynching are indulged in.

THE SWEENEY CASE. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The counsel informed VEGI
Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, today, that the prosecution have stipulated not to day, that the prosecution have stipulated not to arrest Peter B. Sweeney in case he came over from Paris and attends the trial of the civil action against him for \$7,000,000, and he has telegraphed he will attend. Mr. Sweeney being in enfeebled health and the season inclement, the case was adjourned.

FORGERY.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

PRORIA, Ill., Jan. '2.—A colored man named Richard Johnson, hailing from Chicago, forged a note and trust-deed on a man named Henry Wagner, and disposed of the papers to Newton Matthews, of this city. Johnson started for St. Louis, but was overbauled on his arrival there by the authorities and is expected here tomorrow. TENNESSEE ITEMS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—In the Criminal Court to-tay the Resnover brothers, who killed a man named Ellis at Germantown last May, were found guilty of murder in the first degree un-der mitigating circumstances.

Sheriff Manning, of Austin, who murdered, James B. Harvey, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

THE "NICE LEETLE GAME." Receist Depatch to The Tribuns.

CINCINNATI. Jan. 2.—At the First National Bank, this afternoon, a clerk for Mitchell & Raemomelsberg, who had just drawn out \$340, was robbed of that amount by a gang of pickpockets who met him on the stairs of the bank, jostled him, and got away with the cash.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—A special to the State
Journal states that great excitement prevails at
Lithopolis to-day over the murder of Henry
Creighton, a well-known citizen. The killing
was done with an axe and his wife is charged
with committing the deed. SHOT BY A COMRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—R. Eglery was shot early this forenoon by a comrade with whom he had been spending New-Year's Day. His Injuries will probably prove fatal, though much depends on the success of attempts to check internal hemorrhage.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 2.—The coal-office of Charles V. Parker, of this city, was entered Saturday night and his safe broken open and \$400 taken. The same parties afterward broke open the safe of S. Longworthy, but falled to secure snything valuable.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunz.

Laponra, Ind., Jan. 2.—A negro named James Mann, a notorious character, severely cut a man by the name of Fitzgerald last evening in a drunken row. Mann was arrested to-day and bound over to the Circuit Court.

PATAL SHOOTING.

New Youx, Jan. 2.—James Blake, of No. 220, Varick street, last night fatally shot Michael Walsh, of 208 West Twenty-fourth street. Both had been making New-Year's calls, and both were drunk. Blake was arrested.

with too much freedom and too little courtesy towards the press, I often wonder if a word of sincere approval might not come "pleasantly to hand" now and then. I have watched with a

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 25 at 9:50 yesterday moraing was caused by an incipient fire at No. 165 Eighteenth street, owned by Patrick Degnan, and occupied as a residence by Thomas Keboi. The flames were extinguished with but alight damage by Officer Flynn.

The alarm from Box 87 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the grocery No. 489 Clark street, owned by C. L. Jenks and occupied by A. Bernstein. Loss on building, \$100; upon stock, \$200. Fully covered by insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

The alarm from Box 421 at 9:05 last night was caused by an incipient fire at the building on the northeast corner of York and Paulina streets, owned and occupied by George A. Dorr. Damage, \$50. Cause, an overheated stove. CHICAGO.

DEAN'S CORNERS. Mr. Michael Wirts, a wealthy farmer living near Dean's Corners, Tremont, Lake County, is congratulating himself on a narrow escape. Sunday some clothing which had been carelessly thrown over a stove-pipe, running up from the room below, caught fire, and before the flames were discovered and extinguished a vard or so of the flooring had been consumed. There was a quantity of husks in the room, and had the hire reached them the house would probably have vanished in smoke. As it was, but little damage was done.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

New York, Jan. 2.—The burning of Krischer & Son's pottery works on Staten Island causes a loss on the buildings alone of \$100,000. Most of the contents of the buildings, including a large quantity of material ready for ahipment, were burned. The buildings were uninsured. AT OSSIAN, IA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 2.—At Ossian, Ia., to-day, a fire destroyed the stone building and contents of John Murray & Co. Loss \$5,000; insured in the Northwestern for \$1,800. AT WEST TROY, N. Y.
TROY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Four stores were de-stroyed in West Troy yesterday. Loss \$30,000.
Isaac Bennett, a fireman, was burned to death.

NEAR CINCINNATI. CINGINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—At Loveland, near this city. this forenoon, the residence of Henry Peachy, the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank, Cin-cinnati, was destroyed by fire. The loss is esti-mated at \$7,000.

Florida. St. James Hotel, Jacksonville. This favorite House is now open for the seasor Passenger Elevator, good table and other appoint ments found in first-class hotels. Special arrangments for board by the week or season. Room secured by mail or telegraph. Address J. I CAMPBELL, Manager.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. VEGETINE.

"VEGETINE,"

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VEGETINE

POLITICAL. CALL---STATE CONVENTION

Quarterly Statement

SAVINGS BANK

SAFE DEPOSITORY

At the Close of Business, Dec. 30, 1876. Cash and exchange...\$322,565.05 of Chicago, and Section 1. Sectio

LIABILITIES. JOHN C. HAINES, Fresident.
JARED GAGE, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. HAINES, Cashier.
GEORGE M. GAGE, Asrt Cashier.

OUARTERLY REPORT German Savings Bank,

On the Morning of January 2, 1877

Investment account, Including United States, Cook County, and Chicago Municipal, bonds. 81,168,852.88

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY AND SANKEY. SERVICE OF SONG. Friday Night, Jan. 5, 1877.

MR. SANKEY, assisted by the Full Choir, will sing the Hymns of the late P. P. BLISS.
MR. MOODY will conduct the services.
All are invited to attend.
No tickets required.

WROUGHT IBON PIPE. VENTILATING APPARATUS CRANE BROS. MP'G CO.

Stockholders' Meeting

SCALES FAIRBANKS' SCALES

The banks had a busy day, mainly on account of the settlements on the Board of Trade. There was a lively demand from that quarter for loans, with which to meet the obligations of the day. Packers and provision men were liberal borrowers. The mercantile and miscellaneous offerings were light. The counter transactions mounted up to a high figure, owing to the Board of Trade business, and the small secundation over a holiday.

and the usual accumulation over a holiday.

The currency movement was a triffe heavier.

The orders are not equal to the receipts, and the

New York exchange was sold between banks at 15c@\$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.
The clearings were \$6,000,000.

CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE.
eeting of the Clearing-House was held yeepafternoon to elect officers for the ensuing
The following election was made: PresiJohn De Koven, Cashier of the Merchants'
nal; Vice-President, Issae G. Lombard,
er of the Fifth National; Executive Commitrson Smith, Cashier of the Corn Exchange nal; George A. Ives, Cashier of the Union nal; Charles Henrotin, Cashier of the Mer-s'Savings, Loan & Trust Company; George is, Cashier of the Commercial National; and D. Sturges, Cashier of the Northwestern nal. Mr. D. R. Hale, the efficient Manager,

We desire to call the particular attention of ancial editors throughout the country to the mis-iding reports of the St. Louis Clearing-House. leading reports of the St. Louis Clearing-House. The weekly statements of the clearings of the St. Louis banks are made to include both the debut and credit clearings. In this way the apparent weekly transactions of the Clearing-House banks of that city are doubled. The rule, to which St. Louis is the only exception, has always been to report only the credit clearings. This is the practice in Loudon, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and all the cities in the world, except St. Louis, that have clearing-houses. The effect of this misrepresentation of itself by St. Louis is seen every week in the Public, of New York, which publishes comparative statements of the business of the leading cities. St. Louis, in the last issue, is made to rank fifth, and next after Chicago, as may be seen below. In ct after Chicago, as may be seen below. In clearings, instead of being \$72, 479, 664 for the first three weeks of December, were, according to the system of calculation in universal use, only \$33, 239, \$32. In the summary of Clearing-House odsiness for the year, up to the third week of Debasiness for the year, up to the third week of De-cember, on page 411 of the last Public, St. Louis is put down for \$1,019,807,881, nearly equal to Chicago's \$1,170,994,382, and exceeded only by New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago. When this fictitious sum is made real by being divided by two, it amounts to only \$509,901,440, which is less than the business of Cincinnation Baltimore. St. Louis is entitled, on the facts of the case, to a much lower place than her mannhe case, to a much lower place than her manu-actured figures give her.

BUSINESS INDICATIONS. Last year Christmas fell on Saturday, and the Clearing-House returns for the week ending Dec. 23, 1876, if compared with the returns of the corling week of 1875, in which there were but five business days, necessarily show large gains.
Still, in Chicago and St. Louis, the returns for this
year are more than one-fifth larger than those for
the corresponding year in 1875, and in New York, 17 per cent larger. Comparison of returns for three weeks of December ending on the 23d, eighteen days in 1876 against seventeen in 1875, gives the

1876. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975. 1975.

"The clearings of St. Louis should be divided by two to bring them to the same basis as the clearings of other cities.

Excepting Chicago and New Orleans, the increase is less than the proportion attributable to the greater number of business days in 1876, but the comparison shows transactions rearly as large in values, and much larger in quantities than those of three weeks of December, 1875. It proves, in short, that the tendency toward a revival of business, which appeared in the transactions for October, was only temporarily checked by the political uncertainties in November, and it is fair to say that with that disturbing cause removed, business would be in every respect better than it was last year.—

The Gold Exchange of New York have decaded to transfer their clearances from the Gold Exchange Banz to the Bank of the State of New York. The arrangement is as follows: The bank will clear the gold for the Exchange and pay all expenses, charging \$50,000 net per sanum, the bank will divide with the Gold Exchange all the additional profits.

PROPORTION OF SILVER IN AMERICAN BULLION PRODUCT.

J. Valentine, Superintendent of the bullion department of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, has made up his annual statement of the treasure products of the States and Territories west of, the Missouri River for the past year, summarized as follows: Gold, \$44, 328, 000; silver, \$41, 536, 700. Great care has been taken in separating the gold from the silver product. Nevada leads with \$49, 081, 000; California, \$18, 615, 800. The statement corrects many erromous theories on the silver question.

Corrects many erroneous theories on the silver question.

MEMORANDA.

The meeting of the National Bankers of Onio at Clackmast on the 25th ult, to consider what should be done to lighten their taxes, was attended by bankers from every part of the State. Mr. T. P. Handy of Cleveland, presided, and in his opening remarks stated that 400 National Banks were preparing to retire their circulation. The result of the convention was that two committees were appointed to secure legislation from the General Assembly of Ohio, and from Congress.

Twenty-five of the forty-seven New York banks that pay dividends in January and July have declared their dividends for the last six months, and thirteen of them pay less, and only one (the Hanover) more, than a year ago. The total dimination of dividends is \$690, 500, at the rate of \$1,381,000 for the year. This represents a heavy loss of capital.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORE.

70 the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2. —Gold declined from 107% to New York, Jan 2. Cold decrease from 105%, and closed at 107. Carrying rates were 7, 7 gold, 6% per annum, and 1-32 per diem.

Silver at London is quoted at 57 pence per ounce;

here bar eliver is 131%@131% in greenb 123@123% in gold. Silver coin, % bid. 1236-1231; in gold. Silver coin, ¼ bid.
Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were strong and higher.
Chicago & Northwestern consolidated advanced to 104½; do gold coupons to 93½, Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible to 83½, Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 86½, Union Pacific sinking funds to 93, and Toledo & Wabash. St. Louis Division, to 80. Milwaukee & St. Paul, LaCrosse Division, sold at 100½, and Western Pacific at 100½, both ex-interest.

terest.

State bonds were quiet.

The stock market was strong and higher until near the close, when there was a decline of 1% in New York Central, ¼ in New Jersey Central, and ¾c in Lake Shore. Other changes were slight, and ¼c in Lake Shore. Other changes were slight, and the general market at the close, except for the stocks named, was strong. The strongest stocks were Rock Island, Delaware-Lackwanna, and Michigan Central. The weakness in New York Central was caused by unfavorable reports concerning the Commodore's condition. Transactions were 70,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Western Union, 2,000 Northwestern, 2,000 Rock Island, 2.000 St. Paul, 26,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 New York Central, 13,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Lackawanna, and 3,500 New Jersey Central.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Customs receipts, \$413,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$1,382,000. Clearings, \$2,000,000.

Produce exports for the week, \$6,959,000.

Sterling firm; long, 483%; short, 485%. Coupons, '81.... Coupons, '65.... 115 Currency Ga. 1215
arocks. 1215
arocks. 1216
arocks. 1

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Following official closing prices of mining-stocks

FOREIGN.

London, Jan. 2.—Amount of bullion with-drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £10,000. Consols, money, 94½; account, 94½. United States Bonds—'65s, 105; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107½. New York Central, 98; Krie, 9; preferred, 17. Paris, Jan. 2.—Rentes, 105f 65c. Frankfort, Jan. 2.—United States Bonds— New 5s, 102½.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 2:

Ventworth av. 325 % of Thirty first st. e. f. 25125 ft. with building Thirty first st. e. f. 25125 ft. with building Thirty first st. e. f. 25126 ft. with building for the present st. e. f. 25126 ft. with outling for the present st. e. f. 25126 ft. dated bec. 20. 1876.

Biamarck court. 120 ft e of Noble st. nf. 24x50 ft. dated bec. 23. 1876.

West Taylor st. 165 ft e of Latin 5t. nf. 75x 1006 ft. dated bec. 23. 1876.

Wentworth sv. 830/2 ft s of Thirty-fifthst. ef. 50x125 ft. dated bec. 20. 1876.

North Franklin st. 128 ft s of Webster sv. ef. 2, 5000 ft. dated ft. dated bec. 4. 1876.

North Franklin st. 128 ft s of Webster sv. ef. 2, 5000 ft. dated ft. dated bec. 4. 1876.

Schliers st. 125 ft s of Astors in f. 30x25 ft. dated bec. 20, 1876.

Schliers st. 125 ft s of Astors in f. 30x25 ft. dated January 2.

Centre sv. 226 ft n of Twelfth st. ef. 25x125 ft. dated January 2.

Rather of fifty eighth st. vi. 100 str st. ft. schliers st. 250 ft s of Shrings st. ft. schliers ft. dated January 2.

Rather of fifty eighth st. vi. 100 str st. ft. schliers ft. dated January 2. 100 ft. dated Jan. 1. 1000 str st. ft. schliers ft. dated January 2. 100 ft. dated January 2. 100 ft. dated Jan. 1. 1000 str st. ft. schliers ft. dated January 2. 100 ft. dated Jan. 1. 1000 st. dated January 100 ft. dated Jan. 1. 1000 st. dated January 100 ft. dated Jan. 1. 1000 st. dated January 100 ft. dated Jan. 1. 1000 st. dated January 100 ft. dated Jan. 1. 1000 st. dated January 100 ft. dated January 100

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the seventy-two hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning and for the corresponding day last year.

Receipts. Shipments.

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875.

Withdrawn from store during Saturday and Monday for city consumption: 11, 435 bu wheat, 4, 421 bu corn, 1, 422 bu eats, 2,078 bu rya, 3,771 bu bariey.

The following gram was inspected into store in this city on Tuesday morning: 17 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 67 cars No. 2 spring, 24 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (131 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corn, 12 cars new do, 26 cars new mixed, 171 cars No. 2 corn, 75 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (285 corn); 3 cars white cats, 10 cars No. 2 do, 30 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (46 cats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 27 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do, 1 car no-grade (26 barley). Total, 537 cars, or 211,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,833 bu wheat, 10,684 bu corn, 10,770 ha cats, 3,918 bu rye, 7,653 bu barley.

A telegram from Falkner, Bell & Co., of San Francisco, dated last Saturday, reads as follows: Wheat very firm, Estimate export europus remaining 100,000 tons. Weather very dry: critical but not too late. Northern part of State crops look well. Unless season unprecedentedly dry may slways count on 300,000 tons surplus. Up to the latest date there was no rain in California; but the British markets were easier on white wheat yesterday, in anticipation of liberal receipts from the Pacific Slope, the wheat from that section now beginning to arrive.

From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, the United Kingdom only received 9, 451, 079 cwis of wheat, of which 2, 717, 003 cwts were from the United States, against 17, 356, 611 cwts for same time in 1875, of which 5, 702, 643 cwts were from the United States. There was, however, an increase of 127, 000 cwts of flour for the three months of 1876, of which excess about 51, 000 cwts was contributed by the

cess about \$1,000 cwts was contributed by the United States over and above the volume of our contribution in 1867.

Mr. S. H. Butler has footed up the wheat in-

.42,624 THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and steadier, with the exception of wheat and corn. There was a fair volume of business doing all round, but no special activity, though a good deal was done in changing over from January into February, and from February into March. There was not much doing for shipment in any quarter; it is understood that a good deal of grain is moving around us; but expected that the rise in rail freights will increase the volume of receipts at this point. THE MARKETS.

the rise in rail freights will increase the volume of receipts at this point.

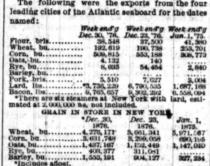
Dry goods were ordered with fair liberality, both by the city and country trade, and a very firm market was experienced. Under an improved demand there can be little doubt that many lines of cotton goods would advance. Groceries were in fair request, and were generally firm. Coffees advanced another ice, and seemed in a fair to go still higher. Sugars were steady. New Orleans molasses was quoted 26,3c lower. In the dried fruit market no changes were developed, trade continuing good for the season, and prices of most descriptions remaining firm. The fish market was dull, with no change in values excepting whitefish and trout, which were 25c per ½-brl higher. Butter was in good demand and was held at fully previous figures. The cheese market was quiet and firm as previously quoted. Oils were dealt in rather sparingly. Lard oil was firm, and the price of extra was advanced to 96c. Turpentine declined to 53c—a reduction of 2c. Coal, wood, leather, and begging were unchanged.

—a reduction of 2c. Coal, wood, leather, and bagging were unchanged.

Lumber continues in fair demand for the winter season, the movement being larger than a year ago, and prices are unchanged. Wood and broom-corn are quiet, and buyers look for little change in the volume of business until manufacturers begin to prepare for the spring trade. Hay dull and lower, owing to the advance in freights, which prevented shippers from taking hold at recent prices. Seeds were in fair speculative demand and firm under moderate offerings, except clover, which ruled somewhat easier under increased supplies, with a limited inquiry. Hides were slow und easier. Poultry and game were quiet, and most easier. Poultry and game were quiet, and most varieties of the latter were lower, the demand hav-ing fallen off, with fair supplies in the market. Rail freights were understood to be 50c per 100 he higher than at the close of the year. To New York grain was quoted at 35c, and meats at 40c.

The outward movement of the latter was again very heavy.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.



FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS. Received at Chicago Custom - House Jan. 2: Schweitzer & Beer, 7 cases toys; A. W. Rollins & Co., 6 pkgs aniline dyes; North Chicago Rolling-Mill Co., 4 cars spiegel iron. Amount of duties collected, \$4,007.31.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives prising the stocks in granary at the principal points

| transit by rail Dec. 23, 1876: | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| In store at | Wheat, | Corn. | Oats, | Barley, |
| New York | 3,631,341 | 3, 299, 058 | 1, 152, 449 | 904, 127 |
| Albany | 1,700 | 34,000 | 49, 200 | 528,900 |
| Buffalo | 489, 902 | 420, 486 | 50, 178 | 500,466 |
| Chicago | 3, 213, 552 | 689,500 | 546, 052 | 1, 176, 184 |
| Milwaukee | 1,536,000 | 30, 149 | 132, 526 | 251, 177 |
| Duluth | 54. 168 | **** ***** | 6 | 7500 |
| Toledo | 442,997 | 657, 909 | 228, 555 | 74,890 |
| Detroit | 161, 459 | 36, 216 | 44,360 | 22, 200 |
| Oswego* | 300,000 | 100,000 | 40,000 | 475,000 |
| St. Louis | 391,538 | 341,300 | 137, 519 | 217,043 |
| Peorla | 4,801 | 95, 421 | 117,971 | 10,842 |
| Boston | 1, 281 | 286, 737 | 101, 354 | 69, 416 |
| Toronto | | 200 | 17,925 | 438, 407 |
| Montreal | 96,374 | 32, 493 | 29, 389 | 12,721 |
| Philadelphia . | | 565,000 | 90,000 | 45,000 |
| Indianapolis | | 258, 594 | 65,780 | 163 |
| Kansas City | 195, 100 | 71,863 | 9, 794 | 9, 593 |
| Baltimore* | 252,840 | 717, 371 | 60,000 | 10,000 |
| Rail ship'ts wk | 266,551 | 623,543 | 154, 278 | 74,821 |
| m-s Pr | | - | - | - |
| Tot Dec. 23, '76 | 11509,882 | 8, 239, 940 | 2, 908, 330 4 | ,821,093 |
| Tot Dec. 16, 78 | 11034, 895 | 7, 261, 908 | 3, 035, 500 4 | , 380, 992 |
| Tot Dec. 8, '76 . | 10396, 443 | 3, 650, 314, 2 | 1,952,173 4 | 397,701 |
| Tot Dec. 2, '78 . | 9,875,936 | 3,831, 197 | 4,787, 104,4 | ,032,286 |
| Tot Nov. 25, '76 | 10382, 482 (| 5, 950, 169 2 | , 984, 078 4 | , 552, 554 |
| lot Nov. 18, '76 | 11337,044 | , 105, 362 8 | 024, 493 4 | ,869,697 |
| Tot Nov. 11, '76 | 11526, 601 8 | , 781, 582.3 | , 119, 478 4 | 610,993 |
| Tot Nov. 4, '78 | 11234, 298 6 | , 651, 153 3 | , 308, 308 4 | , 208, 893 |

*Estimated. The amount affoat in New York not included. Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo stocks are estimated.

"Estimated. The amount affoat in New York not included: Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo stocks are estimated.

WOOL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Bulletin says:

It is proposed to institute a new feature in the wool brade of Catifornia and the Pacific Coast next year. The innovation will be quite novel 'n this cenatry, though common in England and the Australian Connies. The enterprise will consist in holding periodical auction sales of wool in San Francisco. Such sales are now held at Aukkiand, Sydney, and London, and in other foreign markets. There are four or five of such public offerings in London every year, and each sale lasts from three to four weeks. The catalogues comprise hundreds of thousands of balls of wool from various and the sales are extensively advertised, and astrace buyers also are extensively advertised, and astrace buyers and all parts of Great Britain and the Continent, as well as parts of Great States. The wools are all graded and chased as the susiness appears to be conducted in an inourable management of the production, and sold by their marks. The business appears to be conducted in an inourable management of the production and sold by their marks. The business appears to be conducted in an inourable management of the production and sold by their marks. The business appears to be conducted in an inourable management of the course of production and sold by their marks. The business appears to be conducted in an inourable management of the course of production and sold by their marks. The business appears to be conducted in an inourable management of the course of production and sold by their marks. The business appears to be conducted in an inourable of the sold of the course of production and sold by their marks. The business appears to be conducted in an inourable with the course of th

BREADSTUFFS

100 bris rye flour at \$4.55; and 140 bris buckwheat four at \$6.75@6.90. Total, 960 bris. The market closed firm at the following range of prices, some lots being held bigher: Choice winters, \$6.75@7.50; medium winters, \$5.75@6.25; choice spring axtras, \$6.00@6.50; medium do, \$5.50@5.87%; shipping axtras, \$4.87%@6.25; choice patents, \$7.700@6.25; common do, \$6.50@7.00; spring superfines, \$3.77%@4.50. Rye flour, \$4.25@6.37%; Buckwheat do, \$6.75@7.25 Brax—Was more active and a shade figurer. Sales were reported of 70 tons at \$12.50@13.00 per ton on track, and \$12.75@13.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$14.50 per ton, free on board.

BRAN-Was more active and a snade numer. Same were reported of 70 tons at \$12,50e31,00 per ton on track, and \$12,75e313,00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$14.50 per ton. free on board.

Conn-Mixal-Coarse was nominal at \$15.00e315,25 board.

Conn-Mixal-Coarse was nominal at \$15.00e315,25 board.

WHEAT—Was less active and trregularly easier, self-ing from \$1c below to \$1c boxe, and closing \$4c lower than the latest figures of the old year. Liverpool was quoted easier on some grades, owing to the expectation of speedy supplies from California, but New York was firm, and our receipts were moderate enough, being only 131 cars for the three days. The market was week early, chiefly on account of the deliveries of January wheat. These were rather large, but not much of the wheat was offered for sale, a good deal of is being a through this month on the premium. After the market had recovered from the fear of this pressure it became firmer on futures; but cash lots were dull, the lower grades being 26.3c lower, in consequence of the advance in rates of rail freight. A good deal was done in turning over, from one month to another, and the local shorts filled in rathes freely, but there were fewer outside orders on the floor than usual. It seemed that parties in the country who assally operate were waiting of the holidays. Seller February opened at \$1.256, improved to \$1.276, declined to \$1.276, and advanced to \$1.276, then receded to \$1.276, though at \$1.256, closing at \$1.256, clein were applied of \$1.261, closing with cash no. 2 at \$1.256, closing at \$1.256, and advanced were a country who as a street of the close. Seller May sold at \$1.256, seller the month was quiet at \$1.256, and closing very near the boated price, as shippers held off, being at \$1.266, and \$2.000 bu No. 2 at \$1.27 at the close. Seller were reported of 71,400 bu No. 2 at \$1.256, closing at \$1.

N. RYE—Was quiet and steady at 72c for No. 2, and 67c or rejected, and Pebruary sold at 73½c. Sales include (s) bu No. 1 at 72@72½c; 3,200 bu No. 2 at 72c. Total,

Wheat—Sales 70,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.254 for January and \$1.276 for February. Corn—25,000 bu for February at 445,6445/c. Mess Pork—Sales 1,500 bris at \$17.55 for February and \$17.80 for March. Lard—Sales 500 tes for March at \$11.45.

Lard was easier, sales being made of 3,250 tes at \$11.30@11.32\square for February, and \$11.45@11.47\square, for March. \$11.3031.304 for February, and \$11.4531.473 for March.
Meate were active and steady. Sales 400,000 se at \$0.4569.50 for March.
Meate were active and steady. Sales 400,000 se at \$0.4569.50 for March.
Meate was fairly active, declining 1985c under free-offerings. January sold at \$1.35561.2554; and February at \$1.25561.2755, both closing at the inside.
Corn was quiet and steady at 46e seller sfor May.4456
4456 for February, and 46e for January.

LAST CALL.

Mess. pork was in moderate demand and 56756 lower, closing at \$17.40 for February. \$17.6756 for March, and \$17.15617.25 for January.

LAST CALL.

Mess. pork was in moderate demand and 56756 lower, closing at \$17.40 for February.
LAST CALL.

Mess. pork was in moderate demand and 56756 lower, closing at \$17.40 for February.
LAG was caster, closing at \$11.435611.45 for March, and \$17.50 to January.

LAG was caster, closing at \$11.435611.45 for March, and 1,350 tes sold for February at \$11.30.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand for export, and firm, with sales of 1,000 bris for export at 40c. The local quotation was \$2.0762.14.

BROOM—GORN—Small orders are filled at quotationa, but concessions would probably be made for large lots of anything except green hurl. The demand is light. Choice green nurl. \$607c; medium hurl, red tipped, \$156c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. \$656c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. \$656c; editipped with do. \$6556c; inside brush, \$1666c; inside brush, \$1666c; medium to choice stake braid, \$146656c; inferior brush, \$6356c; erocked do, \$263c.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter was not afequate to the demand, and the market was very firm. Low and medium graces continue pienty and steady. Shippers and the home trade were buying freely at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, \$762.

\$30c; medium to good, 18625c; inferior to common. \$15016c; roll, 18625c.

BAGGUNG—No change was apparent in this market. There was a moderate movement at the annexed quotate was moderate movement at the annexed quotate was moderate movement at the annexed quotate (Monama, 196c; foorties, AA. 21c; Lewison, 2056c; Monama, 196c; Poericas, AA. 21c; Lewison, 2056c; Monama, 196c; Otter Creek 196c; Inferion. A. 196c; Amoskeag, 18c; Otter Creek 196c; Inferion. A. 196c; Amoskeag, 18c; Otter Creek 196c; Inferion. A. 196c; Amoskeag, 18c; Otter Creek 196c; Otter Creek 19

Calf. 1.50@2.101 and thus fair.
LUMBER-The shipments continue fair.
LUMBER-The shipments continue fair.
that the retail demand is very good for that the retail demand is sory good for

Were quiet at \$3.00 rates. POULTRY AND GAME—Were quiet at unchanged prices. The offerings were moderate, and those of process. The offerings were moderate, and those of process. The offerings were moderate, and those of process. The offerings were moderate and badly dressed. Game was dull and the process of the proce

Phure—Naturalieat, soft pressed, choice to extra. 702
680c; do hard-pressed, cisaryot, half-bright choice, 55
660c; do medium, 50635c; standard black, good to
extra. 50635c; common black, 43645c;
SMOKING—Good to choice, 34637c; medium, 31633c;
SMOKING—Good to choice, 34637c; medium, 31633c;
TRAS—A fale movement was writnessed at the annex
of quotations.

TRAS—A fale movement was writnessed at the annex
of quotations.

Gommon, 30635c; food do, 36635c; food do, 38646c; finemedium, 44635c; good do, 50635c; food do, 58640c; finest, 60865c; choice, 70675c; choicest, 80650c; finest, 60865c; choice, 70675c; choicest, 80650c; finest, 50600c; choice, 65670c; choicest, 70675c.

Young Hyson—Common, 28630c; good do, 22635c; medium, 40442c; good do, 456446c; fine, 50635c; finest, 50660c; choice, 65670c; choicest, 70685c.

Mould Hyson—Common, 28630c; good do, 22635c;
medium, 40642c; good medium, 40640c; finest, 50685c; choice, 56670c; choicest, 70685c.

JAPAX—Common, 28630c; good common, 33635c;
medium, 40642c; good medium, 40645c; fine, 45600c;
finest, 55638c; choice, 50666c; choicest, 70638c.

WOOD—Remains quiet and steady at \$8.00 for maple
and \$7.00 for beech. Slabs sell at \$5.50—31 delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet and steady at \$8.00 for maple
and \$7.00 for beech. Slabs sell at \$5.50—31 delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet and prices are little better
than hominal. Fleece, washed, fine, heavy to
light, 2088c; fleece unwashed, fine, heavy to
Hight, 2088c; fleece unwashed, f

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The time intervening between Christmas and New-Year's is usually marked by an absence of activity in dry goods circles, and the the week just ended furnishes no exception to the general rule. Prints, bleached, and brown cottons, and a few other staple cotton productions the tendency in which is unmistakably upward, have been ordered with some freedom, but the general market was quiet almost to duliness. Prices remain exceedingly firm, and with anything like an active trade there would no doubt be a pretty general advance, as prices here are in many instances lower than as the sources of supply. Collections are reported fair. Following are the latest quotations:

Atlantic A. 4. BOWX COTTONS.

Atlantic B. 4.

LIVE STOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2-11 s. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 201

180225c. (akt-Dull: \$1.15. 21Prs-Wheat, 2,000 bu: corn. 131,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2. PLOUE-Quiet.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2. PLOUE-Quiet.

GRAIF-Whest quist; No. 3 vol. white Walson, \$1.7

No. 2. spot, January, \$1.234; February, \$6.50; No. 5 vol. \$1.21\, vol. 20

D. 6 M. vol. \$1.25\, vol. \$1.21\, vol. \$1.25\, vol. \$1.25\,

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and us GRAIN—Wheat unsettled sopemed and closed Milwaukee, \$1.32; No. 2 do, \$1.265 Februar March; No. 2 do, \$1.16. Corn dull and droof nominal as 44c. Oat—No. 2, 32c. Eye et 1, 73c. Barloy firmer; No. 2 apring, 60c; No. 4 41c. t 41c.
PROVIDIONS—Pork. \$17.15-317.25 cash and Jan-rime lard, 114c.
RE-ERPT—Flour, 7.000 bris: wheat, 25.000 be. SatirMERTS—Flour, 11.000 bris: wheat, 2,400 be.

Grain; prices nominally unchanged.

COTTON.

NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Active and lever; sales, 11,000 cales; good ordinary, 114611461.

middling. 11566126; middling fair, 13661256; good nildling. 125661256; middling fair, 13561256; good nildling. 125661256; mod nildling. 125661256; good nildling. 125661256; good nildling. 125661256; good nildling. 125676250; good nildling. 125676250; Jan. 2.—COTTON—Strong; middling. 115676; good nildling. 125676250; good nildling. 125676250; good nildling. 125676250; good nildling. 125676250; not. 1,261861256; not. 1,261861256; not. 1,261861256; not. 2,600 bales; middlings. 125676256; middlings. 125676256; middlings. 125676256; middlings. 125676256; not. 2,600 bales; middlings. 125676256; not. 2,600 bales; middlings. 125676256; middlings. 125676256; constatives. 3,115

The Chicago & L Who Will I

RAILE

The Railroads V Lake Front-Dep

Plans for Reorgani

Canada Souther THE CHICAGO &

gard to the completion a go & Lake Huron Railro the to form a correct ide in the city was that the pleted with the money a Trunk, which thereby in dependent outlet. Th number of railroad office the Grand Trunk had no completion of this road.
correct information in reand objects of the
reporter went to Miof the men directly inter
the facts gathered it
stated that the Grand Trever to do with its compl
with it will be no differen
Michigan Central and c
Mr. Joy stated that the
continue to give its the
Michigan Central the san
In order to give a costatus of the concern, its
the road originally consiChicago & Port Haror
Huron to Filmt, and the
running from Lansing
former road was built by
ant Receiver, and a few
built mostly with foreigns
was remunerative, and it
was the Huron Railroad. I
this Company to compliFilmt and Lansing, and a
with the Pittsburg, Fort
road giving it the right to
Valparaiso to Chicago.
the dull times which set
fecting that arrangemen
doubtedly have proved a
become one of the mos
Michigan roads. As it

Michigan roads. As it panic came on, as ventures this one suf The managers found the out the contemplative in connecting link between never completed. The C to worse, and finally becathat the German bondhol get back even as much a bondholders of the Rocki Louis Railroad. To disput was at the time it was a Receiver was impossible to the contemplation of the contemp

completing the accion of sing. This, however, cou the old charter, as the ror rupt. Therefore a new countries the bondholders and converted the bondholders and converted the bondholders and different name from the cron and Flint, and Lansin is beheved by the bondholder of the line will give to the converted t

charge. Several hundred be put on the line by Canada Southern lines. Intions continue to exist be Central and the Grand Southern Roads, the new little value as a the East, as the form far the most available complete Chicago & Lake Huro of its own between Valparhas to run over the Pittsb Chicago. As regards the Pitts Rallroad, had told him a si the contract had no bindin abrogated as soon as his rode so. Should any difficul Michigan Central and the Canada Southern Railroad froads might use the Huron with good of former. Though the is not interested pecuniari of the road, yet it must be one that it galos materiall connection, in case it shou in a war with the Campany. Should it, how to Company. Should it, how to Company the managers of the head all their energies to joury from swallowing it up, solves, if possible.

The Detroit & Milwankee of the Michigan lines, is in a by, and some time ago was ruptey. At a late meeting it was decided to reorganize to make the proper arranger to make the proper arranger to make the proper arranger to make the property, which is to Committee was authorized to solicit bids for leasing Grand Trupk, Great Western and other trunk lines. The lit of Grand Haven, where it coers running between that pe and which are controlled by pand the New York Central and the New York Central and Morthwest. If the road of either of the three above prove a powerful competitor to the roads leading from O as over that line it is no points from Milwankee thand, as the steamers be and Grand Haven run a will not cease on account havigation. The Grand Western, by purchasing would both have an independent of the light of the three documents of the New York Central, that Commodere Vanderbilt's event he will have a direct rule of the New York Central, that Commodere to secure con Western and Northwestern; the New Canada Southern, both of wally controls. It is the even Commodore to secure con Western and Northwestern and Northwestern and Northwestern and Northwestern of the will have a direct rule of the secure con Western and Northwestern and Northwestern of the following the the following five the first will have only in the reorganize holders under the laws of M of the Commod of the last Ollwill pay interest at from may fet be arranged. And the following five years, and the following five years, and the following five years, and the first will have years, and after the following five years, and the following five years, and the first years, and after the first years,

engagements to Liverpool pu and closed with less strength; only ash lots and fart speculative de-rime steam on the spot at \$11.35 for January at \$11.40; 8.250 to \$56211.025, closing at \$11.575, that \$11.75613.775, closing a

in the Michigan lines, is in a bad shape financially, and some time ago was thrown into bank-ruptcy. At a late meeting of the bondholders it was decided to reorganize the Company. A Reorganization Committee of five was appointed to make the proper arrangements for the salisof the property, which is to occur Jan. 17. The Committee was authorized by the bondholders.

RAILROADS. The Chicago & Lake Huron, and Who Will Manage It.

ne Railroads Will Not Buy the Lake Front--- A Temporary Depot.

sas for Reorganizing and Utilizing the Detroit & Milwaukee.

able Change in the Michigan Central-The Canada Southern's New Line.

THE CHICAGO & LAKE HURON. ent's office, He also denies the right to Mr. Ledyard to look over or examine his accounts, and in
some instances it is said he has repudiated contracts made by Mr. L. It's but natural that
the latter, who is supposed to be the chief
official, should resent such treatment by a
subordinate, and hence his determination to
resign if Mr. Waterman does not. Mr. Waterman, who has been interviewed by a Tribtowr
reporter, states that he was ordered by Mr.
Sloan and the New York Board to act as he did,
and he has taken no steps without their advice.
From this it seems as if the New York Board
was not satisfied with Mr. Ledyard's management, and was deterrained to force him to resign. Mr. Joy, formerly President, and at present General Solicitor of the Michigan Central,
however, thinks Mr. Waterman is acting without authority, and that he is aspiring to the
position of General Superimendent. There
was, however, not the least likelihood, Mr. Joy
said, that he would ever get it, as he was unsuited to fill such a position. Mr. Joy personally is in favor of retaining the services of Mr.
Ledyard, whom he considers an exceedingly able
railroad man, and, though yet very young, the
peer of many who have grown gray in the service. He had no doubt but that the New York Directors were dissatisfied with Mr. Ledyard, because the road was not yet able to pay divideuda.
These men did not consider the difficulties under which the road had been suffering lately.
What road could make money at the prevailing
low rates! And then the Michigan Courtal surfered severely from nowerful competition. If
Mr. Ledyard were let atone, and properly supported, he would probably succeed in rescuing
the road from its difficulties, and that was more
than could be asid of any new man.

Mr. Joy and Mr. Ledyard left for New York
Monday might to interview the Board of Directors and see whether the difficulties cannot be
bridged over. Mr. Waterman also left for the
same place yesterlay morning to lay his version
of the case befor so many conflicting rumors have been put in evulation during the last few months in regred to the completion and object of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad that it was impossible to form a correct idea of what the Company ally intended to do. The general impression the city was that the road had been comthe city was that the road had been com-ted with the money advanced by the Grand and, which thereby intended to secure an in-pendent outlet. There were, however, a-mber of railroad officials who claimed that t information in regard to the condition objects of the Company, a TRIBUNE correct information in regard to the condition and objects of the Company, a Tribuna reporter went to Michigan to see some of the men directly interested in the line. From the facts gathered it can be authoritatively sated that the Grand Trunk has nothing whatever to do with its completion, and its relations with it will be no different from those with the litchigan Central and other connecting lines. It, Joy stated that the Grand Trunk would centime to give its through business to the litchigan Central the same as heretofore.

In order to give a correct idea of the real status of the concern, it must be stated that he road originally consisted of two lines, the chicago & Port Huron, running from Port Burent to Flint, and the Perinsuiar Railroad, nunning from Lansing to Valparaiso. The former road was built by Mr. Bancroft, the present Receiver, and a few others. The latter was built mostly with foreign capital. Neither venture was remunerative, and finally both Companies were consolidated and called the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. It was the intention of this Company to complete the link between Fliet and Lansing, and a lease was also made with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad giving it the right to run over that line from Port Huron to Chicago for the term of twenty rears, thus giving it a continuous line from Port Huron to Chicago Had it not been for the dull times which set in shortly after perfecting that arrangement the move would undoubtedly have proved successful, and the line become one of the most valuable of all the Wichigan roads. As it was, however, the panic came on, and like all new ventures this one suffered most severely. The managers found themselves unable to carry out the contemplative improvements, and the londoulders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Raifroad. To dispose of the property as it was at the time it was placed in the hands of a Receiver was impossible, neither the Grand Trank nor any of its connections being willing to norchase it, as all of them had enoug louis Railroad. To dispose of the property as it was at the time it was placed in the hands of a Receiver was impossible, neither the Grand Trunk nor any of its connections being willing to purchase it, as all of them had enough to do to keep themselves above water without being loaded down with such an incumbrance as this. Is this dilemma the bondholders saw no other way of realizing anything on what they had invested except by investing a little more and completing the section between Fint and Lansing. This, however, could not be done under the old charter, as the road was hopelessly bankrupt. Therefore a new company was formed by the bondholders and called the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad. Thus it comes that the section between Fint and Lansing is called by a different name from the othe between Port Huron and Fint, and Lansing and Valparaiso. It is beheved by the bondholders that the completion of the line will give the road some value, as it can be used for through business between Chicago and the East, both via the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads, and thus help the two old sections out of the mud, and pay something on the investment previously made. The former road makes a connection with the line now as Port Huron, and the Canada Southern will connect with it after brilding a line from Oli City to Samla, which will be done very soon. Through freight trains will begin to run over the now completed line to-day, but it is doubt-ful whether through passenger trains will be run over it before next spring. The Lake Huron Company has ben organized in Detroit called the Michigan Car Louning Company which will atmish the cars it needs for the regular mileage charge. Several hundred freight cars will also be put on the line by the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern lines. As long as friendly relations on the line by the Grand Trunk and

THE LAKE-FRONT DEPOT.

The hope that a grand union depot would be soon erected on the Lake-Front, between Randolph and Madison streets, is not likely to be realized for some years to come. It is an old saying that white the wise man considers a question the fool has time to consider it also. So it is in this case. While the city authorities were gilly-dailying and resolving about the sale of the Lake-Front to the railroad companies, the latter found time also to consider the question more fully, and they have now come to the conmore fully, and they have now come to the conclusion that they do not want the property on the conditions made by the Council. It will be remembered that the Council, when it passed the resolution to let the Illinois Central have the land for the \$800,000 previously offered for it, declared that it should be sold only by metes and bounds, so as a derivariant assembly the same than the sold only by metes and bounds, so as a series stratford as possible. A pilot specific farnish the cars it needs for the regular mileage charge. Several hundred freight cars will also be put on the line by the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern lines. As long as friendly relations continue to exist between the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Roads, the new line will be of but little value as a through line to the Last, as the former road is on the Last, as the former road is on the Chicago & Lake Huron Rallroad has no line of its own between Valparaiso and Chicago, but has to run over the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago & Lake Huron Rallroad has no line of its own between Valparaiso and Chicago, but has to run over the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago & Lake Huron Rallroad has no line of the sound latter roads but little can belearned, but a leading railroad man of Detroit stated to a Tamura reporter that Mr. McCullough, the Yke-Praident of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Rallroad, had told him a short time before that the contract had no binding force, and could be abrogated as soon as his road found it proper to do so. Should any difficulty arise between the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk or the Canada Southera Railroads, then these latter roads might use the Chicago & Lake Huron with good effect against the former. Though the Grand Trunk into interested pecuniarily in the completion of the road, yet it must be apparent to every one that it gains materially by having such a connection, in case it should again be involved in a rar with the Eastern trunk lines, provided the line it gains materially by having such a connection, in case it should again be involved in a rar with the Eastern trunk lines, provided the line it kept up by the present independent Company. Should it, however, be disposed of to Commodore Vanderbilt, who wishes to use it in connection with the Canada Southern and New York Central, the Grand Trunk will be worse off than it was before. To avert such a mismity the managers of the Grank Trunk may tend all their energies to prevent the Commodore Inalian suc offered for it, declared that it should be sold only by metes and bounds, so as to protect the city's ripurian rights. The Railroad Company has now come to the conclusion that it will not have the property on that condition, and the \$50,000 will only be paid for it if the sale is made unconditionally. Of course there is not the least prospect that the property will be sold without reserving the city's riparian rights, if it has any, and, as the railroads are sware of that fact, they are now making arrangements for depot accommodations on the old site. It is the intention of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads, which are the joint owners of the Central Depot, to crect a substantial temporary structure on the present site. It, however, will be some ten feet wider and about fifty feet longer, running all the way up to Randolph street. The estimated cost of this new structure will be from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and it is believed that in this shape the building will answer all the requirements of the roads now entering the city by the Lake-Front for several years, and when it finally becomes madequate it will be time for the roads to look around for a better place on which to erect a permanent structure, or to make arrangements for leaving the Lake-Front altogether. The Illinois Central Directors have already taken action in regard to the matter, and the Michigan Central Directors will act upon it his week. The arrangements to have the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad enter the Central Diepot have nearly all been made; only a few minor details remain to be decided upon.

THE CHICAGO & CANADA SOUTH-ERN LINE.

The arrangements for running a new through line between Chicago and New York via the New York Central, Canada Southern, Eel River, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads have all been will be the production of the contral Directors will act upon it his week. The arrangements for Running a new through line between Chicago and New York via the New York Central, Canada Southern, Eel River, and Baltimore & Ohio Railr

The arrangements for running a new through line between Chicago and New York via the New York Central, Canada Sonthern, Eel River, and Baltimore & Ohio Raitroads have all been completed, and trains will begin to run over it next spring. The line will be complete by building a connecting link between the Canada Sonthern and Eel River Roads from Fayette to Butler, a distance of about thirty miles. Of this track the Canada Southern is to build twenty miles and the Eel River ten miles. The twenty miles to be built by the Canada Southern have already been graded, and are ready for the iron, and the ten miles to be built by the Eel River will be completed as soon as the weather permits. The line leaves the Eel River Road at Auburn, where it runs on the Baltimore & Ohio to this city. This is another move of Vancerblit's against the Eric, and to turn all the Northwestern traffic on the New York Central. It is claimed that the distance by this line will be shorter than via either the Michigan Central or Michigan Southern. It is believed that much of the business which now strikes off at Butler and goes by the Lake Shore to Toledo will take its way over this line. The Canada Southern Railroad will make this its regular Chicago outlet. It will not, however, relinquish the right of way it has now to this city. While it does not intend to utilize it at the present time, it is a fine thing to have, for it can be used as a memace against trouble-some connectiors. The organization of this line will materially improve the business of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. As Vanderbilt controls the latter road as well as the Canada Southern it nooks queer that he should organize this opposition line. When asked by a prominent railroad official a short time ago, why he used the Canada Southern against the Michigan Southern, the old Commodore said that it would injure the other roads leading East from Chicago just as well, consequently he could only be the gainer by the arrangement. Besides, "he said, pointing to the Canada Southern

soon as the road has been, sold on the 17th of January, which has to be done pro forms, so as to get it out of the clutches of the Receiver, it will be leased to the road which makes the best offer, as stated above. the \$13 rate, which shows that the advance is but temporary, and that another will be decided upon as soon as the difficulties between the New York Central and the Eric Railroads in regard to the business between Buffalo and New York has been settled. It is, however, likely that the \$13 rate decided upon yesterday will stand for some time, as it is not likely that the two New York lines will be able to come to an understanding very soon. Besides, if the figures were made higher than that at this time, it would tend to reduce the passenger traffic to a minimum. THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, which has been steadily advancing of late, to-day sold up to \$49 per share, and will, it is predicted, reach par within a few days. The impetus to-day, it is reported, was principally caused by the Company's advance of five cents on all Eastern-bound freights from the West, the other trunk lines following suit. The road will declare its quarterly dividend of 2 per cent next month, and the certainty of this action. coupled with the four-isbing financial condition of the road, is the cause for the heavy demand for the stock by investors, and the rising quotations. It is announced that the road is building 1,000 additional freight, cars to accommodate its local traffic, and that the extgencies of its general traffic will require the construction of still another thousand within the hext three months.

ADVANCE EN FARES.

ADVANCE IN FARES. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the pas-senger agents held in this city to-day the follow-ing advance in passenger-rates was determined ing advance in passenger-rates was determined on by the trunk lines: New York to Cleveland, 88 to \$11; Toledo, \$10 to \$13.50; Detroit, \$10 to \$12; Chicago, \$13 to \$18; St. Louis, \$17 to \$23; Indianapolis, \$12 to \$17; Louisville, \$15 to \$29; Cinciunati, \$11 to \$16.

As announced in Saturday's TRIBUNE, the freight rates to the East were advanced yesterday. The increase is five cents per 100 pounds on fourth class and grain.

The railroads leading from this city to the West have issued new lumber tariffs in accord-

West have issued new lumber tariffs in accordance with the arrangement made a short time ago requiring railroads to charge the lumber per 100 pounds instead of per car-load.

The Illinois Central Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1. The Illinois Central drops from 4 to 2. It has paid 8 per cent yearly for about four years. Previously it paid 10 per cent for many years.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Other Points.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Tononto, Jan. 2.—A train left here this foremon for Belleville with 200 volunteers on board. It was drawn by two engines, one of which is in charge of a driver from the Illinois Central Road. Ammunition to the extent of 60,000 rounds was taken. A train drawn by three engines was also started from Toronto was taken. gines was also started from Toronto west about 10 a.m., and reached Stratford at half-past 5this afternoon, no opposition being offered.

A train which left Stratford for Sarnia yester-

At train which left strationd for sarina yester-day only went as far as Lucan, and returned. At Lucan there are five car-loads of cattle from Chicago for Buffalo. The first mail from the West since the strike arrived at Kingston this evening, per sleighs from Cobourg. There were twenty-five bags of mail matter.

mail matter.

Dispatches from London, Brantford, and Brockville say all is quiet at these places. The train with volunteers, which left Toronto this morning for Be'leville, arrived at Sydney, four

morning for Belleville, arrived at Sydney, four miles west of the latter station, at 8:30 2 m. It was detained there several hours until the line was found to be clear, when it proceeded, and arrived at Belleville at 11 p. m.

Special Dispatch to The Tribwas.

MONTERAL, Can., Jan. 2.—The situation in regard to the Grand Trunk Raliroad enginedrivers' strike is unchanged here. The men's Committee-meeting is almost constantly in session, but has made no arrangement with Hickson which the Central Committee will indorse. A notice has been issued signed by Wallis, Mechanical Superintendent, to the effect that all engineers and firemen who have committed no deeds of violence may restime work at their old pay on application to him. This was posted this afternoon at Shed's Point, St. Charles, and a large crowd soon congregated to read it.

Charles, and a large crowd soon congregated to read it.

Mails from Montreal for the West were dispatched this evening by way of Albany and Suspension Bridge, and will continue by that route till all the Grand Trunk Railroad trouble

afterward a passenger train was started to run
as near to Stratford as possible. A pilot engine
was sent East with a number of trackmen, and
at noon a train left the Union Station
to carrying 200 of the Queen's Own
Volunteers bound for Belleville to restore order in that town, and with a
view to allow trains for Montreal to pass
through. A train which has been at Belleville
for the past two days will be brought back tomorrow. No trains will be run at night for the
present.

Mantreal, Jan. 2.—A portion of the Grand
Trunk Railroad Engine-Drivers' General Committee had another interview with Manager
Hickson at midnight. Suggestions were made
on both sides, but no result arrived at. Mr.
Hickson is still waiting to see the Committee in
a body.

No tickets were sold vesterday to points west

a body.

No tickets were sold yesterday to points west of Prescott. An express left this morning as usual, with a large number of passengers.

The Committee demanded of Mr. Hickson that all engine-drivers who have been arrested should be unconditionally liberated.

SILVER.

Action of Our Own and Foreign Governments.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The French Government, according to notice received here from Paris, has suggested to Governments which compose the Latin Monetary Union that the annual meeting of delegates, which was to have been held this month, be postponed until the end of the year 1877. This Union determines the maximum amount of silver which shall be issued in the countries comprising it during each year. The countries which at present belong to the Union are Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece. The associates of France in the Union have consented to this adjournment upon the condition that all the countries belonging to the Union shall agree that the coinage of silver for 1877 shall be reduced to one-half the amount coined in 1876. The amount coined in the latter year was determined upon at the last annual meeting of the Union, and amounted to \$28,000,000. The amount to be coined in 1877, therefore, will be but \$14,000,000, unless the Union, before the end of the year, shall come to some different determination. It may be stated that the large purchase of bullion by the Directors of the Mint last year, to pat into execution the subsidiary silver colonge act, is assigned by some here as one of the cause of the scarcity of silver. In order to issue the \$50,000,000 of silver required by that cet it is ascertained that the Directors of the Mint, before the recent advance in the price of silver, purchased enough silver buillion in Europe and in this country to supply all demands of the mints for the calendar year 1877. The highest price paid by Dr. Linderman is understood not to have exceeded 50 pence per ounce. The amount purchased by the United States Mint and them withdrawn is said to be equal to almost the entire bullion product of the Pacific coast for a whole year.

JOURNALISTIC. JOURNALISTIC.

Appeted Dispated to The Tribena.

Madricos, Wis., Jan. 2.—The State Journal, in an editorial to-night, assumes that the Hon. D. Atwood, the veteran editor of the State, has become sole proprietor of the State Journal, of this city. His son, C. D. Atwood, who has been Vice-Count at Liverpool under Gen. Fairchild for several years past, assumes the editorial chair of the paper. Maj. J. O. Culver, who has been associated with Gen. Atwood since the departure of Gen. Horace Rublee to Switzerland, and who is a good scholar and an elegant gentleman, retires from the partnership, but still remains with the paper for the present. Gen. Atwood has grown up almost with Madison; has been connected with the State Journal for twenty-five years; has served one term in Congress, and held many positions of trust in the State, and is universally respected by both political parties of our State. THE COUNTY BOARD.

Printing the Proceedings in the Papers at an End.

The Ring Effort in Behalf of McClevy & Co. Temperarily Frustrated.

The Commissioners Set In to Punish Recorder Brockway.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held restorday afternoon, all the members present except Mr. Senne.

The first business was the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Fitzgerald, introduced at a former meeting and laid over, providing for discontinuing.

discontinuing
PRINTING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD IN
THE NEWSTAPERS.
Mr. Fitzgerald said he had investigated the
cost of printing the proceedings in the papers,
and found that the work could be done every week in pamphlet form for \$1,000 per year. He noped to see the resolution adopted.

Mr. McCaffrey was in favor of continu

printing, as in no other way could the public keep informed as to the action of the Board. Mr. Fitzgerald said the proceedings of the Board were printed in the daily press without cost to the county, and he thought this suffi-The resolution finally prevailed by the follow-

The resolution finally prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Bradley, Conly, Pitzgerald, Guenther, ILenzen, Mulloy, Tabor, Holden—9.

News—Carroll, Cleary, Hoffmann, McCaffrey, Schmidt—5.

REPORTS.

The County Agent's annual report was submitted and read: It showed that during the year the number of families aided had been 8,746; number of passes issued, 963; number sent to the County Farm, 1,121; Hospital orders issued, 1,012; burial orders issued, 1,012; burial orders are rendered, 1,164; insane cases reported, 288. The expenditures had been as follows: Groceries, \$23,236.29; meat, \$50,509.77; bread, \$40,171.38; shoes, \$4,970; wood, \$1,724.30; coal, \$23,438.36; burials, \$419.50; trusses and crutches, \$230.40; lodgings, \$45; transportation, \$6,103.34; office expenses, \$17,955.08. Total expense, \$174,558.37. Supplies to the amount of \$1,655.42 remained on hand.

The Coroner's semi-granular report was now

hand.
The Coroner's semi-annual report was next read. It showed that the expenses of the office for the time had been \$4.85.30, divided as follows: Inquest fees, \$1.636; serving writs, \$113.35; salary, \$1.500; livery, \$417; railroad fare, \$140; telegraphing, \$5.25; hauting bodies, \$8.

The usual number of bills were read and referred. Among them was one amounting to

fare, \$140; telegraphing, \$5.25; hauling bodies, \$3.

The usual number of bills were read and referred. Among them was one amounting to \$408 for the services of men employed by Sheriff Agnew in settling up his old business since he left the office.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

The bids for furnishing county supplies for the coming year were spend and read. The following are the bids fer furnishing meat. A few of them include poultry and fish, as well as beef, and a few are for furnishing certain institutions only: Curtis & Curtis, 5 cents; Thomas O'Brien, 4 cents; Patrick Mulgrow, 4½ cests; Patrick O'Donnell, 6 cents; P. N. Kelly, 2½ cents; Sohn Snakeman, 5 cents; and W. Moore, 5½ cents.

Erby & Periolat were the only bidders for furnishing hats, J. A. McGlevy had the only bid for groceries, and Wadhana, Willard & Co. the only bid for ice, their figure being 19½ cents per 100 pounds. The bids to furnish shoes and boots were numerous, and the county, it appears, can be supplied at prices ranging from 30 cents to \$3.50 per pair. The bids for butter ranged from 14 cents to 77 cents per pound, and hay can be had for \$5 perton.

The bids for bread were numerous, and as follows, per 100 pounds: Aldrich & Co., \$3.25; C. L. Woodman & Co., \$3.35; Angus McGowan, \$3.50; Fred Woltz, \$3.19; and Frank Schweinfurth, \$8.20.

After the bids had been read, Mr. Ayars called attention to the fact that McClevy & Co. was the only firm bidding for groceries, and moved, for the sake of securing competition, that their bid be sealed and put in the vault, and that the Board advertise for bids.

Mr. McCaffrey was opposed to readvertising. The same condition of affairs had existed before, and he did not believe any further bids could be gotten.

Mr. Fitzgerald was in favor of the motion of Mr. Ayars. He wanted to see the widest competition, which he thoughtit was the duty of the Board to invite.

Mr. Guenther was in favor of the motion the idea of having a "purchasing agent" for the county was advanced, but not entertained seriously.

ously.

Mr. Bradley was in favor of the motion. He wanted the greatest competition, which could not be had until the public mind had been disabused of the impression that it was useless to bid against certain bidders. He had asked grounds.

bid against certain bidders. He had asked gro-cers to put in bids, but they had hesitated be-cause of the way they had been treated in the past. If they could be assured of being justly treated, however, they would bid. The motion prevailed finally by the following yote, and the new bids will be opened Monday: Yeas—Ayars, Bradies, Cleary, Fitzgerald, Guenther, Hoffmann Lenzen, Mulloy, Tabor, Joys—Carroll, Conig. McCaffrey, Schmidt—4.

Guenther, Hoffmann Lenzen, Mulloy, Tabor, Belden—10.

Nays—Carroll, Conly, McCaffrey, Schmidt—4.

COMMITTER REFORTS.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of bills aggregating \$96.67, and recommended that the roomsbove the County Agent's office be fitted up to accommodate parties waiting to be transferred to the Poor-House. Adopted.

The Committee on Jell and Jail Accounts reported favorably on bills aggregating \$5,66.08, and in favor of makins, the award for whitewashing the jail to Mr. Stewart at his bid of \$128. Adopted.

The Committee or Public Records reported recommending that the \$1,000 heretofore paid the Recorder for keeping the abstract books be not paid him in the future, as it was unconstitutional, and also that the salaries in the Recorder's office be readjusted. The report concluded by calling attention to the recent decision of the Judges that Mr. Brockway had the right to appoint his own watchmen and was entitled to vault-clerks. The Committee was of the opinion that these were unnecessary and expensive, and, so long as the Board had the fixing of their salaries, recommended that they be made \$10 per month.

The report was signed by Lenzen and Guenther, and it provoked a spirited fight, in which a great deal of bad blood was shown.

Mr. McCaffrey contanded that the Recorder had taken the course he had in discharging the watchmen to keep his office clear from the smell of Democrate, and he proposed to get even with him.

Mr. Cleary said he knew several Democrats in the office, and there was likely to be more. He was opposed to the report, and would not have it go on record that he tried to cut the salary of men with himilies down to \$10. There was another feature of the leport that he was opposed to, because he believed it was aimed at some of the ladies employed in the office. The salaries should remain at they were.

Mr. Guenther was very writhy. He said he had been threatened if he signed the report, but he had done it, and was ready to be marked. Brockway had not trusted the Bo

than \$10 as salary for the watchmen under any circumstances.

Other members made excited remarks, which they will be ashamed of to-day; and, finally, the report was adopted, Ayars, Cleary, Mulloy, and Tabor voting in the negative.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Hospitals reported in layor of bills amounting to \$7,022.05. Adopted

On motion, it was agreed to advertise for proposals for printing the Board proceedings in pamphlet form every week, and the Board adjourned until Friday aternoon.

whose magnificent establishment at Elswick wonderful example of private enterprise. Reing on the great gun factory on the bank the Tyne, the Italian Government paused to what weight of gun was to be made at We wich. Had the British Government decided a gun of 100 tons, Italy would have asked I wick for a gun of at least 130 tons, and, if British Government had adopted a tyst hig standard, Italy would still have aimed at peminence. Why such a policy should nave be adopted we do not pretend to say, but its existence there can be no don The result is now before us. There is thing, perhaps, in which Italy has not all gether excelled us, or, if she has, the diff ence is not much in her favor. While she' been firing at targets with twenty-two inches

REPORTERS' RIGHTS.

The Privilege of Suing Stockholders Guaranteed Them.

Definition of Their Duties, Their Value, and Their Status.

Value, and Their Status.

The last number of the Leyal New has an opinion of the Supreme Court of New York statute, the liability of stockholders in a newspaper for payment of services of reporters and city editors. Following is the substance of the opinion:

The action is against defendants as stockholders of a corporation known as the "New York Republican Newspaper Association," formed ander the general Maneracturing law of 1848, and the amendments thereof, for "work, labor, and services" performed for the corporation. The services for which a recovery, as the complaint alleges, were rendered as "city editor," as "assistant city editor," and as "reporter," for the newspaper published by the Association. The plaintiff is the Assignes of the claims of the persons rendering the services; judgment has been recovered against the Association upon the claims, and execution has been returned unsatisfied. The defendant, Norvell, demurs to the complaint.

Although there are several causes of demurrer assigned, only such will be considered as were urged upon the hearing and were argued. It is claimed by the defendant that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action,—it being arged in support of the objection that the stockholders of the corporation are not liable for services rendered by a "city" or "assistant city editor," or "reporter," for the "Newspaper Association."

Sec. 18 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, under which, and the amendments thereof, the Association was incorporated, provides "that the stockholders of any company organized under this act shall be, jointly and severally, individually liable for all debts that may be due and owing to all the laborers, servards, and apprentices, for services performed for such corporation."

The general subject raised by the demurrer has already had considered, and in others, a kindred section under the general Railroad act.

The result reached by these decisions is, that the claimant, to hold a stockholder liable for his ser-

I do not think the section of the act in question is subject to such limitations.

I will consider the services for which a claim is preferred in the action in an adverse order from that in which they stand in the complaint.

And first, with regard to a "reporter." The particular services readered by him in this case do not appear in the complaint.

ADMAN, Mich., Jan. 1.—Herrman & May, a prominent clothing firm of this city, made an assignment to Joseph May this morning for the benefit of creditors.

MUNITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 2.—The funeral of Brig.-Gen.

William F. Lynch, of this city, occurred this
afternoon. It was largely attended. Flags are
at half-mast throughout the city. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART JOURNAL

FOR JANUARY.

A NUMBER OF RARE BEAUTY!

The number opens with the first of a series of illustrated papers entitled "THE SCENERT OF THE PA-CIFIC RAIL WAY." The drawings for the acries were made by Mr. J. D. Woodward, who visited the places delineased especially for this purpose. They cannot be exceeded in beauty of execution. The Centennial Exhibition series is continued, some of the engravings this mount being eminently artistic in character. The group of Limoges Falonce may be particularly mentioned as having the tops and feeling of a painting, wholly escaping the mechanical character sometimes found in engravings of subjects of this nature. Two examples of Mr. Harry Penn's work for the forthcoming Continental portion of the work, "Ficturesque Europe,"

AMUSEMENTS. EW CHICAGO THEATRE-ESSIPOFF 3 NIGHTS AND 1 MATINEE ONLY. Mme. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF The Illustrious Pianist, assisted by time PALMA, Prima Doma.
Mons. VIVIEN, Violin Virtuoso.
Mons. DULGOKEN, Musical Direct Wednesday, Jan. 10—Second Concert.
Friday, Jan. 12—Last ESSIPOFF Night.
Saturday, at 2—FAREWELL MATINEE.
Admission, \$1; Reserved Scats, \$1.50. \$250 and after Thursday at Box Office.
Steinway's Planos used at all Essipoff Conc

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Entertainment. \$200 in Presents given away every evening during the week. Mattines Moster Wednesday, and Satanday. HAVERLY'S GRAN COMEDY COMPANY. An entire new bill, introducing the great and only PAT BOONEY in ne Songs and Specialties. Kvery child attending it Matines will receive a handsome present. 25 cent form a diministration, with a nice present, 25 cent form a diministration, with a nice present, 25 cent form a diministration of the present and selection of the leading present as the Matines will be a Ladic Solid Gold Watch. All persons paying 10 center with receive a number to draw for the Watch.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK TONY

S Photies S. 2 Orries 2.
Chark Bros. Louise Boshell,
De Witt Cook, J. M. Sloss.

Grand Transformation
Scene.
Scene.
LAST
Prices. 15, 28, 50 and 75c,
Masthoese Wednesday and
Saturday. Charlotte Standing. Moday—Crime, or the
Car-Hook Tragety.

NITH.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS

LAW OF THE LAND Which will be performed every evening during the week, and Saturday Matines. Exquisitely Beautiful Seenery-Powerful Cast of Character. Next Week-MR. JOHN MCULLOUGH in Shak-speare's Tragedy of CORIOLANUS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, WILL E. CHAPMAN.....

SOTHERN Supported by Miss LINDA DIETS, Miss ELLA STORE and a competent company.

LORD DUNDREARY. Wednesday and Saturday evalings. HORNETS NEST—Thursday eyening. DAVI GARRICK-Friday evening and Saturday Matinee. Dundreary Maince—Wednesday.

Jan. 8-FRANK MATO.

McCORMICK HALL.

YALE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB (16 MALE VOICES)
Will give a Concert for the Benefit of the Yale
Boat Club Wennesday Evening, Jan. 3.
Programme—College Songs, Glees, Warbles, Part
Songs. Tickets, including reserved seats, \$1; for
sale at Cobb's Library and Boot & Sons' Music
Store. Sale begins Friday morning, Dec. 29, at 10.

COLISEUM. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GREAT Alexander Zanfretta, the World's Greatest Comic Pantominist, and his company of first-class Specialty Artista. Also thock Company in Fresh Novelities. Every evening: 45, and Sunday, Tuesday and Friday Afternoons

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

rishes a few engagements for private lessons, singly on classes. Fancy Dances taught to the children, and dults prepared for the stage. Terms reasonable Please address WM, R. MORAND, City Post Office. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TERRIFIC SUCCESS. THEATRE CROWDED.
The best and cheapest variety Theatre in the city.
The best and cheapest variety Theatre in the city.
The best and the cents of the city.
The control of the city of the city.
The control of the city of the city of the city.
The city of the city of

United States of America, Northern Distric

of Illinois, &.

In the Circuit Court sherof, William R. Fosdick an James D. Fish. complainants, vs. The Chicago, Dan ville & Vincennes Railroad Company, James Riwell and R. Biddle Roberts defendants. In Chancery.

MASTER'S SALER.

Notice is hereby given that by rittne of a decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United State for the Northern Districts of Illinois, rendered on be comber 5. A. D. 1878, in a certain suit in chancer wherein William R. Fosdick and James D. Fish are compisinants, and The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Isali road Comyany and others are defundants. The anterproduct auction, to the highest bidder for cash, a and singular the Illinois Division of the said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, being about 10s miles in hength, together with termina tracks in Chicago,—about seven and eight-tenth (78-10) miles as jength,—and a branch from Blamace.

DISSOLUTION.

The coparizorship of Egyleston, Renness & Composed of D. Egyleston, Wn. 7. Heapen, and Egyleston, expired this day, by Institution.

1877. Music Books for 1877 THE ENCORE!

Great Book for Singing Classes, Che Musical Conventions, Academies, an Musical Societies.

pages. Inere is an abundant rovision of useful and pleasing exercis-tance for practice; and, in addition, a large coli of Glees, Part Songs, de., with a number of a Tunes and Amelangs. Thus it is just the book. Musical Amelangs, Chirs or Societies that a easy, genial music for practice.

Price, 75 ots., or \$7.50 per Doz..

THE SALUTATION \$1.38, or \$12.00 per Dos. Either book mailed post free for retail pri

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston RAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERS RAIL WAY Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) an Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHI KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHO Outon Depot, West Side, near Mad Ticket Officer: At Depot, and 1221

Mail and Express.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng. 225 a. m. 7:45 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux.
City.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha. 20:15 a. m. 4:25 p. m.
Ransas City. Leavenworth.
Atchison & S. Joseph Exp. 10:15 d. m. 4:70 p. m.
Mendota Ottawa & Sirestor
Pascenger. 4:15 p. m. 11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger. 5:55 p. m. 4:55 p. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEDAN Trains serve from Exposition Building, foot for-st. Ticket-offices: as Clark-st. Painers Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building

The Grand Jury for the January term of the Criminal Court was called and discharged until the 15th inst. yesterday. The petit jury for the

astice Salisbury was made happy yesterda oining together a couple who ought to have n married some months ago. Their name Albert 8. Pierce, of Arlipgton Heights, an ora R. Allard, of Palatine. The newly ed couple dined with the Judge, and started

for rexas.

Officer William Flannery, for six years connected with the Police Department of this city, died at his residence, No. 200 Sherman street, yesterday morning, from liver complaint and dropsy, from which he had been suffering for some time. Deceased leaves a wife and five young children. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Thursday from St. Mary's Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

THE CRID.

The following dispatch was yesterday received from the Crib:

Special Cable Dispatch to The Tribune.

The following dispatch was yesterday received from the Crib:

Special Cable Dispatch to The Tribune.

Chiri, Jan. 2.—The tug O. B. Green reached the Crib this evening at 6 o'clock, after a hard struggle of four hours through the ice. Among the articles which the tug brought out were a set of 'Pinkerton's Detective Stories, 'presented to the Crib-Keeper by the author, Mr. Allan Pinkerton. It was a Christmas gift, but on account of the weather it was impossible to send it to me until to-day. I am very thankful to the donor for this unexpected kindness and thoughtfulness. They will very profitably lighten many a weary hour to myself and family in our isolated home. The temperature here to-day is as follows: Air, 8 deg.; water, 32 deg.; wind, northwest, and blowing 35 miles per hour; barometer, 29, 45, rising. Ice in lake three inches thick.

CHARLES KALLETROM,

Crib-Keeper.

hour: barometer, 22.45, rising. Ice in lake three inches thick.

CHALES KALLESTRAD,

CIPLE NGINEERS.

The Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest held its seventy-first meeting in the Sherman House club-room yesterday afternoon, Mr. Blunt in the chair in the absence of President Chesbrough. Messrs. J. W. Weston, C. G. Artingstail, and W. F. Goodhue were balloted for and elected members of the Club. Mr. L. P. Moorchouse, Secretary of the Club, read what he called a memorandum of some observations upon ice-blasting in 1875. The experiments narrated were upon the Kankakee River, where it is crossed by the Illinois Central Railroad bridge. The best results obtained at that time were with common oyster-cans holding one and three-quar'er pounds F. F. G. powder. Each can when firel under the ice at the end of a tweat-foot s antling thrust under broke upone thirty fect of ice, and cracked and partially dismembered perhaps thirty feet more. The ice was twenty-six inches thick at this time. Blasting-powder had been tried and proved comparatively useless. The Secretary also read a letter from Col. Forquar detailing his experience with five-lect fie at St. Anthony's Falls. He had used half-pound charges of dynamite with effect. After the letter and paper, the subject was generally discussed by the Club.

CRIMINAL COURT STATISTICS.

For some days past Austin J. Dovle, Clerk of the Criminal Court, has been diving into statistics, and, after much labor, he yesterday evolved the following interesting facts, which convex an idea of the work of the Court. There were 1,160 true bills presented by the Grand Jury, as follows:

Acertion, 1; adultery and fornication, 2;

convey an idea of the work of the Court. There were 1,160 true bills presented by the Grand Jury, as follows:

Acortion, 1; adultery and fornication, 2; arson, 5; assault with intent to kill, to do bodily injury, to commit robbery, larceny, rape, etc., 110; bigamy, 1; burglary, 122; theating, 25; conspiracy, 17; crime against nature, 1; destroying note, 1; extortion, 1; falling to pay over money as constables, attorneys, and commission merchants. 19; forgery, 34; false imprisonment, 1; illegal voling, 5; incest, 3; keeping nouse of ill-fame, 1; larceny, embezzlement, and larceny as bailee, 684; malicious mischief, 7; manslaughter, 6; murder, 11; mayhem, 5; malfeasance in office, 7; neglect of duty as judges of election, 1; nuisance, 2; perjury, 7; rape, 1; receiving stolen property, 20; riot, 18; robbery, 45; robbing grave, 1; selling lottery tickets, 3; selling mortgaged property, 6; setting prisoners at liberty, 1.

There were 203 persons sentenced to the Penitentiary at Joliet, the aggregate term of imprisonment being 438 years and 16 months. There were 120 persons sentenced to the House of Correction, the aggregate terms of imprisonment being 438 years and 16 months. There were 130 persons sentenced to the County Jail, the aggregate terms of imprisonment being 4,906 days, or 13 years, 8 months, and 11 days. Seventeen boys under 16 years of age were sentenced to the State Reform School at Pontise, the aggregate time set apart for "reformation" being 36 years.

DENIS BAYNE.

DENIS BAYNE.

BOLLARN RELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Coroner Dictasch resumed the inquest upon Denis Bayne, who died by the hand and knife of Maurice Hollarn in a saloon brawl at No. 16 West Lake street Saturday last, at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison-Street Station. The witnesses had all sobered off, but falled to present a more attractive appearance than upon the day of the occurrence. The first witness called was Henry Leary-son of the proprietor of the grog-shop in whose place the murder was committed. He stated in a plain, straight-forward way that Jack Campbell, one of the witnesses, had been in the saloon drinking all the earlier portion of the day, raising rows with whoever would quarrel with him. Besides him there were the other witnesses and Maurice Hollarn and Denis Bayne. He came in shortly before noon and tound his lather quarreling with Campbell, and subsequently ordered him out, whereupon he took up his crimples fathers, interest and threatened to

witnesses and Maurice Hollarn and Denis Bayne. He came in shortly before noon and found his ather quarreling with Campbell, and subsemently ordered him out, whereupon he took up its crippled father's interest and threatened to use Campbell out unless he behaved nimself. How were struck on both sides, and Bayne beamemized up in it by attempting to separate hem, with which Maurice appeared to be disclesson, exclaiming, "Let them fight it out." his engendered a new fight, and one struck the rise thow witness could not state. Some one ell to the floor, but he could not tell which one was, as he ras up-stairs about that time. When he returned his father was holding Maurice, but presently, Maurice stepped back a few accs with drawn kuife in hand, and then rush-d upon bayne, who was standing in the corner rushing off his hat. Witness was particularly mphate in stating that

BAYNE WAS NOT IN FIGHTING ATTITUDE the time of this assault, nor was he even looking toward Hollarn, the fight having been apprentity ended in the kneck-down in the rear som. Two or three of the bystanders, among hom was Patrick Sweeney, tried to prevent the intereous assault, but without avail. Then he ard Bayne exclaim twice, "I'm stabbed," but do not a thally see the stabbing done. Bayne shed for the rear door as if to get up stairs, at when reaching the top pulled off his coat, est, and shirt, looked at the wounds once, and then turning through the saloon, some one himed at heologist to sidp out, which he did immestedly. The only remark that he heard Maurice ance will never live to de fagain."

Jack Campbell, the rough who occasioned the sturbance, van next calléd, but he knew earlier about the occurrence, being either too unb to recollect or too much engrossed in the sturbance, van next calléd, but he knew earlier about the occurrence, being either too unb to recollect or too much engrossed in the

care of two badly punched eyes which Leary had presented him with shortly before the stabbing. William Smith was also discharged, having seen

GENERAL NEWS.

The Sportsman's Club—a duck-shooting organization of recent date—held a meeting at the Sherman House last night.

The Barbers' Association held a regular meeting at the Sherman House last night and transacted the usual amount of routine business.

The Grand Jury for the January term of the Criminal Court was called and discharged until the 15th inst. yesterday. The petit jury for the erm was impospiled.

William Smith was also discharged, having seen no part of the quarrel.

Richard Leary, proprietor of the gin-mill, was next called, but had nothing to relate except what his son had already spoken, save now and then a little anecdote about his own good conduct during the row. On one point only was he perverse, and he threats which the Coroner could make could induce him to change his statement. The son had stated that his father had held Maurice back from the assult with the knife, but this old Leary denied in toto, claiming he did not see the stabbing.

James Coleman, another sailor who was too drunk to know what occurred, was also set at liberty.

claiming he did not see the stabulog.

James Coleman, another sailor who was too drunk to know what occurred, was also set at liberty.

The Chicago Board of: Underwriters held a meeting yesterday to consider the contemplated abolition of the insurance dis-patrol. The matter was discussed at some length, but nothing definite was decided upon.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manas-ec, optician, 83 Madison street (Tripure Line Building), was at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Barumeter at 8 a.m., 30.11; 8 p. m., 5; Barumeter at 8 a.m., 30.11; 8 p. m., 5; Barumeter at 8 a.m., 30.11; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 30.11; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; 8 p. m., 5; Marioneter at 8 a.m., 2 degrees; 10 a.m., 6; 12 m., 12; 3 p. m., 15; 8 p. m., 5; 8

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM THE DEATH OF COL. HULL.

The investigation into the cause of the death of Col. James 8. Hull at the Northern Insane Asylum was to have commenced yesterday at Elgin, but was postponed until Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, on account of illness in the family of Dr. Corbiss, one of the members of the State Board of Charities. As Commissioner Corbiss is a medical gentleman, he desires especially to hear the evidence and be present. All the facts connected with the case will be developed at Elgin, and the testimony of experts taken at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city. The leading facts in regard to Col. Hull's death were reported in TRE TRIBUNE, and are still fresh in the minds of its readers. How-

death were reported in The Tribune, and are still fresh in the minds of its readers. However,

THE BLOTTER OF THE ASTLUM.

shows that Col. Hull was admitted to the institution on the list of December, when he was suffering from great exaltation of mind. He came from a strong and healthy race, and had a splendid constitution. The first symptoms of insanity appeared in an incoherent letter written to his son in this city, while the deceased was visiting the Centennial in Philadelphia. He had only been insane some five weeks before he was admitted to the Hospital. He was of a nervo-sanguine temperament, and wounded in the spine at the battle of Stone River, which was the indirect cause of the mania. When he was admitted, his son, who had brought him, stated that the deceased was whimsical, and at times dangerous. Of the facts of the case, as they will be developed at the investigation, this is not the time to judge. When Col. Hull had his leg broken and became so terribly violent, it was necessary to put him under the influence of narcotics in order to perform a surgical operation upon him. His case was both a sad and desperate one.

Dr. Dewey, in whose charge Dr. E. A. Kilbourn, the Superintendent. Left him, is not a mere tyro, but an experienced physician and surgeon, who had made the subject of nervous diseases and insanity a special study. For four years and a half he has been Dr. Kilbourn's first assistant at the Hospital. During the Franco-Prussian War Dr. Dewey was an assistant surgeon in the Prussian army, stationed at Cassel, in Hesse-Darmstade.

The people of Eigin look upon Dr. Kilbourn as a Christian gentleman, and they believe that his course of treatment was the only one to have been pursued under the circumstances. A brief glance through

THE WORST WARDS in the Hospital, and harry gmaniac it is hard to judge. Sometimes it is almost a matter of life and death as between patient and attendant, before help arrives. There are no cells in the Hospital, and harry thetimes it is almost a matter of life and

gling with a raving maniac it is hard to judge. Sometimes it is almost a matter of life and death as between patient and attendant, before help arrivos. There are no cells in the Hospital, and harsh treatment is very little resorted to. Everything is sought to be done by kind and rational means.

ON NEW-KEAR'S NIGET the patients were treated with coffee, cakes, etc., and the play of "The Quiet Family" performed in the Amusement-Hall by the attendants. The tables are furnished with good and wholesome food, and in all the wards are as nice and cleanly as in any private family, with snowy-white linen cloths, crockery, and silverware. Where the patients are quiet, their rooms are in reality handsomely furnished, with wainut beds, bureaus, and other etceteras, and bright and cheerful carpets. The walls are hung with pictures. The reception rooms have billiard-tables in them, and a library furnishes good and wholesome reading.

PRESENTATIONS.

DR. FELSENTHAL.

The members of Sion congregation united last evening in presenting to their Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, on his 55th birthday, a last evening in presenting to their Rabbl, the Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, on his 55th birthday, a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The synagogue, on the corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets, was well filled at about 8:30, at which bour Messrs. David Simon and J. W. Strauss called on Dr. Felsenthal, and greatly surprised him by demanding his presence at the synagogue. Shortly after he arrived he was conducted to the basement, where David Simon, President of the congregation, addressed him in a complimentary speech, and presented a richly-bound copy of Chambers' Encyclopadia and a beautiful set of photographs, with letter-press, called the "Schiller Art Gallery." The recipient returned his thanks in a few grateful words. At the same time was presented an elegant bouquet and a huge cake, each bearing inscriptions. The company then sat down to a plentiful banquet prepared for them, and what with eatables, Marcobrunner, and some toasts, passed a pleasant evening. The congregation and Dr. Felsenthal unite in thanks to Mrs. David Simon and Mrs. J. W. Strauss, who planned and carried out the whole affair.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, the Chief-Engineer of the Chicago Water-Works, was presented on New-Year's morning with a beautiful cutter and white wolf-robe, by the old corps of employes at the Water-Works. The testimonial was presented with appropriate remarks by Mr. Frank Trautman, on behalf of the donors. The surprise was a most complete one to Mr. Cregier. Owing to their peculiar vocation the "bows" could not be gotten together for Mr. Cregier to address them, but he fully expressed his appreciation of their good-will towards him in a letter of thanks.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETINGS.

BIDB AND LEATHER BANK.

The stockholders of the Hide and Leather Bank of Chicago held their annual election of officers yesterday, with the following result:

President—Charles F. Grey.

Vice-President—J. V. Taylor.

Cushier—Byron L. Smith.

Assistant Cashier—T. L. Forrest.

Directors—J. V. Taylor, I. N. Arnold. W. V. Kay, W. L. Grey, A. C. Ducat, H. G. Tillinghast, C. H. Morse. C. F. Grey, J. W. Gakley, C. C. Holton, W. H. Adams.

The only change of note is at the head of the bank, where Mr. Grey resumes the Presidency after a trip to Europe for his health, Mr. Kay retiring with honor from a position which he has held during the absence of the former and present President.

has held during the absence of the Jormer and present President.

MERCHANTS' SAVING, LOAN & TRUST COMPANT.

The stockholders of the Merchants' Saving, Loan & Trust Company elected the following Trustees yesterds D'Goorse Armour, Charles P. Kellogg, Peter L. Yoe, Solomon A. Smith, E. K. Rogers, E. Blackman, R. L. Watkins, John Tyrrell, A. H. Burley, H. H. Magie, Marshall Field. These Trustees them met and elected as officers of the Company for the ensuing year the following:

President—Sol A. Smith.

Vice-President—John Tyrrell.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held yeserday afternoon, Mrs. Ranney, the President,

of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was neit yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Ranney, the President, in the chair.

The Matron's report showed that there were now seventy boys and forty-two girls in the Asylum. The Solicitor's report stated that there had been contributed in cash since Dec. 14, the time of the last annual report, \$140.25, besides a large amount of Christmas gifts.

Mrs. Young and Mrs. Botsford were appointed the Visiting Committee for the present month, and Mrs. Calkins, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Young, and Mrs. Calkins, Mrs. McDonaid, and Mrs. Brawiey a Committee to look after the nursery. and Mrs. Brawley a Committee to look after the nursery.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following new members of the Board: Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Burgie, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Howard, Miss Horton, Miss Sayres, and the following honorary members: Mrs. Durand, Mrs. McVicker, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Wilmarth, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Botaford, Mrs. Switt, and Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Mancel Talcot was made an active member in place of the latter, who at her request was made an honorary member.

The election of officers resulted as follows; President, Mrs. Ranney; Vice-President, Mrs. McDonald; Treasurer, Mrs. Locke; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gentry.

MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Mutual Aid Society of the Fire Department last evening at Engine No. 13's house, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, C. S. Petric; Vice-President, Francis Berry, Treasurer, Thomas Barry; Segretary, William H. Townsend. There were reported 250 members in the society, and \$541 in the treasury, all of which is considered a very good showing.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer yesterday received from the Water Department \$3,829. The moneys collected in December on special amounted to \$32,663.25. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the

West Division is called to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the City Clerk's office. The Council meets at 3:30 o'clock. meets at 3:30 o'clock.

The city employes are in consternation. They had expected to be paid their December salaries this week, but they will have to wait till about the 10th of the month.

Building-Superintendent Cleaveland was at his office vesterday afternoon, having returned from New York. He has seen and inspected many buildings, and has gained a great deal of valuable information and experience.

The license books show that the new year opens with 2,867 licensed saloons, 558 butchers, 18 auctioneers, 197 billiard and bowling saloons, 47 pawnbroker shops, 1,228 peddlers, 30 night scavengers, and 70 second-hand dealers.

The various offices about the municipal building are being put in order for evening work, it having been found that it will be necessary for the clerks to work in the evening in order that the annual reports, estimates, etc., may be on hand.

hand.

THE MORTALITY LIST

for last week shows a total of 178 deaths, an increase of 19 over the preceeding week. The chief causes were: Bronchitis, 8; convulsions, 19; cramp, 3; diphtheria, 9; dropsy, 4; searlet fever, 37; meningitis, 18; consumption, 16; pneumonia, 12. There were 39 under 1 year. At the conclusion of the statistics, the Commissioner of Health makes the following remarks:

remarks:

There is quite a marked increase in deaths the past week. Bronchitis four more than the preceding week, diphtheria one more, convulsions three more, consumption ten more, searlet fever nine more, pneumonn eight more, meningitis, eight more, croup eleven less. It is traly astonianing that scarlet fever should be so rife and fatal for such a length of time, the disease proving contagious with many complications. I would urge that all precaution that can be taken should be carried out. I find physicians, as a rule, do all they can in preventing its spread, yet in many finstances families are too negligent in carrying out the instructions of their medical attendants in treatment, and allowing their friends to visit and imbibe the disease. The same cantion should be carried out as in negard to small-pox as to exposure.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 o'clock this morning. The Hannibal Guards will hold their regular monthly business meeting this evening at their rendezvous, No. 336 Clark street. Every mem-

ber is expected to attend. Prof. William G. Sumper, of Yate College, root winner of the College, lectures at Farwell Hall Thursday evening on "Revenue, Reform, and Free-Trade." Tickets are for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. The lecture is under the management of the Illinois Free-Trade League.

Free-Frade League.

The Nurserymon and Tree-Planters' Protective Association of Chicago and vicinity will hold its first annual meeting at the office of the Western Farm Journal, No. 126 Washington street, Tuesday, at 10 a.m. The order of business will include papers on various nursery interests, followed by discussions on floral and landscape gardening, and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

CRIMINAL.

Mrs. Lyons and Jane Shouks were captured yesterday afternoon in the act of purloining goods from the Boston Store on State street. Fred Hepps was locked up at the Madison Street Station charged with rape and robbery upon the person of Lou Howard, a woman of the town, at No. 37 Union street. The amount n dispute is only a \$2 note, which Lou says was

in dispute is only a \$2 note, which Lou says was abstracted from her stocking.

Justice Scully yesterday held the following: George Johnson, vagrant, \$20 or four months in the House of Correction; John Andersen, larceuy from O. C. Berg, of No. 33 West Indiana street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; James Brett, assault with an ax upon his brother, \$1,500 to the 3d inst., to give his brother a chance to determine whether or not to presecute. The cases of James M. McCabe and W. H. Howard, firebugs, was continued until to-day under \$3,000 bail.

Justice Summerfield had an unusually light docket yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that there were forty-one gamblers and nearly as many unlicensed butchers upon his docket. The former took a change of venue to Justice Pollak, where their cases were continued until today. The butchers were assessed in various sums. Thomas Burnett, vagrant, was given the alternative of paying \$20 or taking ninety days in the House of Correction, and John Brown and Daniel Arnold, vagrants, were ordered to jump the town.

Burglars entered the premises at 319 Michigan.

jump the town.

Burglars entered the premises at 319 Michigan arenue, occupied by Mrs. E. T. Van Valkenberg, Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, and by good fortune were surprised in time to prevent further depredation than the carrying off of a coat and a few small articles of little value. Preparations had been made, however, judging from indications, for a thorough search for booty. But a cold collation set out in the dining-room, with the addition of a demijohn of old brandy, had the effect of delaying them in their work, and the fall of a goblet led to their detection.

their work, and the fall of a goblet led to their detection.

E. W. Ashworth, foreman of Chandler & Co.'s eigar factory, corner of State and Lake streets, yesterday reported to the police the particulars of a rather singular robberry, whereby he loses \$385. While out for his breakfast Sunday morning, his room, No. 27, at No. 118 Monroe street, was entered by sneaks, who ransacked it thoroughly, carrying off some clothing and \$395 in currency, among which which were two British North American \$5 notes, two \$20 notes, and eight \$10 notes. The police were at once put upon the case, and regard it thus far as beyond their comprehension.

Mr. S. J. Koach, a wholesale cipar dealer, and A. A. Herring, a sign-painter, both of Chicago, were attacked near Fullersburg, Ill., Saturday might by alighwaymen. They left Chicago at 6 p. m., and nt Hinsdale noticed two rough characters on the platform of one of the cars. Starting to walk to Fullersburg, they had accomplished about half the distance when they were ordered to halt. They began shooting, drawing fire from their assailants, which resulted in the wounding of Mr. Koach in the right thigh and shoulder, and alighter injuries to Mr. Herring. The bushwayeers escaped, and the farmers are on a keen hunt for them.

Early New Year's morning, while a party of ladies and contlement was the search and co

the farmers are on a keen hunt for them.

Early New-Year's morning, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were returning home from a party in the West Division, one of them, a Mrs. J. Stengvist, residing at No. 1214 Wentworth avenue, had her pocket-book taken from her, together with \$7.50. in a State street car. Two gentlemen who noticed the theft, Mr. C. Mellender, of No. 408 Twenty-fifth street, and A. Burkman, of No. 36 Thirty-eighth street, pursued and captured the thief, but he was wrested from their grasp by some "pais" who hurried to his assistance. A half a coat and a hat were left as relics. Mr. Mellender was struck in the melce several severe blows with a billy and was

THE REVIVAL.

Remarks Made by Mr. Moody and Others at the Noon Meeting.

Requests for Prayer .-- Mr. Sawyer's Gathering --- New Conversions.

The noon meeting at Farwell Hall, led by Mr. The noon meeting at Farwell Hall, led by Mr.
Moody, was very well attended, there being
but few vacant seats.

The exercises opened by singing the fittieth
hymn, Mr. Sankey leading:

Precions promise God hath given
To the weary passer-by.

The Rev. Mr. Davis then read the following

requests for prayer:

That the Holy Spirit will manifest His saving power in the union meetings held in Mason County, with the churches in Canton, Dwight, and Libertyville, and a village in the county; for a ciergyman and his congregation; a brother in Kentucky, and a family; the conversion of five young ladies, members of a Sanday-school class; an orphan girl; a mother and her son; a father and mother; a Christian lady in poor health; a wife; a husband and children; the conversion of five brothers and cipit sons; four unasved families; the conversion of six young men and four young women; a father and three sisters; the conversion of the usawed husbands of the Christian women in Libertyville; a daughter; the salvation of "my children"; a brother and a brother-in-law; the oatpouring of the Holy Spirit in Folo, Ill., and Miners Foint, Wil.; a husband who is a church member, but wandering from Christ; the charches and ministers of the Christian Alliance; the reformed men of the city.

After a few moments of silent prayer,
The Rev. Mr. Morgan addressed the Throne of Grace, saying that they came with the requests because God had heard and answered others, and returning thanks for the numberless answers given to petitions.

MR. MOODY

read several verses from the second chapter of Colossians. He said: in the sixth, seventh, tenth, and twelfth verses of this second chapter are seven things. I haven't time to speak of them. I will just give them to you, and you can look them up at your leisure. The first is that we must receive Christ, because we cannot follow Him, or serve Him, or worship Him unless we do. There is no use in talking to a man who has not received Christ about serving God. He cannot doit. He must serve Him with love. Then you must believe in Him. Of course a man wouldn't receive Him. If he did not believe. Then you are to walk in Him. You are to follow Him. That is love. The next half is to be rooted in Him. That is love. The next has worked out. Don't let your hearts be set on things down here. Set yo

other evening remarked that he looked back to
the beginning, and it was the glory of his life.
It seemed to him that the footsteps of Christians ought to increase in spring and lightness;
and they would if the Scribtural admonition
read were obeyed—if they would just go on with
the humility and faith with which they first received the Lord Jesus. The trouble was
they made up some new rule of
Christian life after starting,—measured, marked,
and determined it, perhaps, by lives seen around
them, instead of walking exactly as they received. They should make the first momentwhen they received Christ with a simple, childlike trust in Him, the guide of their journey. If
they did that they would realize what it was to
be complete in Him.

A gentleman on the platform said they must
cut the roots loose from everything below, and
fix their affection only on heavenly things. A
great many wanted resurrection power without
dying,—without being dead to sin and the world.
Men very seldom got power to go up to anything until they thoroughly made up their
minds, at great hazard, they would go up.
Then they found the power of God came down
and delivered them. The moment a clear issue
was made, that moment would the new life
come and replace the old life. There was no use
in trying to transplant the tree until the roots
were cut.

Mr. Jacobs said they should be rooted and
built up in Christ my to record in seconthing

ome and replace the ord file. Increws no use in trying to transplant the tree until the roots were cut.

Mr. Jacobs said they should be rooted and built up in Christ,—not rooted in something else, and built up in Christ; not built up in something else and rooted in the christ; christ was the foundation and the topmost stone. Referring to Mr. Bliss, he said he lived in Christ—all his hymns were about Christ; very little about the Church was in them. All the fruit came from the roots.

A brother remarked that the ministry had been united lately as never before; all differences were lost sight of in the glory of the Lamb. Did not the call come to them not only from the lips of the Master, but from the silent lips of the dead, to be this year more rooted and complete in Christ! Should not all put their hands in His hands, and be more faithful to Him?

Mr. Sankey then sangthe sixty-first hymn, and a few moments were spent in silent prayer. Then Mr. J. V. Farwellthanked the Lord that they were permitted to slig the songs conceived by him who was now singing in glory the songs of the Redeemer; praying that all might imitate Mrs. Bliss' example, and set their affections on things above,—that they might realize that the things of this world were as naught.

Mr. Moody asked prayers for the meeting next week. He could not help believing that there would be a grand and a profitable thing to have a meeting next Friday night in the Tabernacle, just to sing Mr. Bliss' hymns. The meeting would begin at 8 o'clock, and there would be solos, quartettes, and congregational singing. He did not know why it was not as profitable to sing about Christ and the Gospel as it was to preach it.

The benediction by the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst closed the services.

EVENING MEETING.

MR. SAWIER.

The men's meeting at Farwell Hall last night was well attended, and, judging from the large number of inquirers at the close, a great spiritual success. The ibsence of a conductor had a bad effect on the singing, which has generally been a pleasant for use of these meetings. number of inquirers at the close, a great spiritual success. The insence of a conductor had a bad effect on the singing, which has generally been a pleasant feature of those meetings. Mr. Sawyer led the meeting. After the usual preliminary exercises, he read a few verses from the sixteenth chapter of Acts, pausing every now and then to impress the truth of the words on his hearers. In a terse, vigorous style, he then explained the beauties of the Gospel, and urged all present to immediately accept the Savior, and so insure happiness in this world, as well as life eternal. Mr. Sawyer is by no means a Moody, but he has an honest, straightforward nanner of doing things which goes directly to the hearts of sinners. His illustrations are drawn largely from his own experience, which has been broad and varied enough almost to fit every case he is called upon to minister to.

The Gospel lesson and address having been disposed of, appropriate passages of Scripture and short experiences were called for. This was an interesting stage of the proceedings. Men rose in every part of the hall and gave that test which seemed best to accord with their ideas of a Savior, and related the change which had come over their lives since they had come within the influence of the revival.

One rough-looking man said the first time he heard Mr. Moody he had just enough whisky on board to enable him to cricise the evangelist. That time he did not think Mr. Moody much of a speaker, but the second time he visited the Tabernacle he became interested, and finally concluded that he was set by God to save Chicago. Moreover, he thought the men who assisted the revival-work were angels of Heaven. He would ever think will gratitude of a cause which had Hitted him into true manhood.

Another man, who stated he had recently been taken out of the gutter, gave some excellent reflections on personal criteism. He heid it to be unchristian to speak harthly or in a fault-finding spirit of our fellow-men, and urged every one to fight against such a disposit

ALL OWNERS
of old Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines should
call at the office, 155 State street. The Company
are prepared to exchange with all the old customers on very reasonable terms, and give them
a new machine still better than the old, and far in
advance of any other.

and spiritual evidence, of the whole truth of the CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION. Bible.

A convert of an hour's standing gave out the passage, "Without the shedding of blood there can be no remission of sin."

While numerous others quoted ant texts, a tall young fellow said he had found a passage in a newspaper,—"Let us see the faults of others and feel our own,"—which he commended to the consideration of the meeting.

A doctor's confession that skepticism and pride had been wiped out of him, and that he had accepted Christ a week ago, was received with great satisfaction, Mr. Sawyer having been praying for that blessed result for some time. Shortly before the close of the meeting Mr. Willard said a few words of encouragement to young converts and others seeking Christ.

BROOKE HERFORD.

WASHINGTON. The Debt Statement—Judge Bond, of Chicago, Offered the Patent-Commissionership.

the public debt during the month of December of upwards of \$3,500,000 has been caused by an

Total coin bonds. \$ 14,000,000
Lawful money debt. \$ 14,000,000
Matured debt. 11,834,380
Legal-tenders. 986, 120,546
Certificates of deposit. 21,000,000
Fractional currency. 26,348,205
Coin certificates. 47,280,000

Debt less cash in Treasury
Increase of debt during December.
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1878.
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in iswful money:
Principal outstanding
Interest accrued and not yet paid
Interest paid by United States.
Interest repaid by transportation of
mails, etc.

A number of bills and petitions were pre-

sented and referred to appropriate committees, and the Senate, for want of a quorum, adjourn-ed until to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD.

Judge Tipton's Resignation-State Charitable Institutions-Treasury Statement

--- Treasury Statement

\$00,326,57

Total debt.... Total interest Cash in Treasury:

Total in Treasury.

470, 748, 752

.\$2, 187, 404, 383 42, 518, 157

137,001,278

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The i

Talking Over a Variety of Matters of Public Interest.

Limiting the Pardoning Power of the Executive---Gubernstorial

The Citizens' Association held a meeting last evening in their rooms in the Merchants' Building, corner of Lasalle and Washington streets, Murry Nelson, Esq., in the chair. There were very few members in attendance, it being the first "general gatherin'" for some time. The Chairman said the meeting had been called at the suggestion of one or two members who thought it was time the monthly sessions were resumed. Several reasons were given, particularly that each one might have an opportunity to confer with the Executive Committee and give them the benefit of his views upon all questions likely to come before the Association, especially in regard to the legislative demands of the city and county now being considered by the Committee and delegations on the part of the city and county. It had been noticed perhaps in the newspapers what had been doing in the past two weeks. While seemingly not much had been accomplished, in reality a great deal had been done. The members of the county delegation to the Legislature had been brought together more closely than ever before, and had become acquainted with one another, and learned that the Association was not a partisan organization, but was working tor the best interests of the city,—to secure an eco-A LAST WORD ABOUT PROF. SWING AND THE REVIVAL. A little over a week ago The Tribune published one of Brooke Herford's sermons, in which he referred to the revival and Prof. Swing's attitude toward it; and Sunday it copied from the Alliance Prof. Swing's reply. At the conclusion of Mr. Herford's Sunday evening lecture, on "The Perseverance of Sinners as Well as Saints," he ended the subject thus: evening lecture, on "The Perseverance of Sinners as Well as Saints," he ended the subject thus:

And now, friends and hearers, I have done. Week by week for the past two months I have tried to set before such as cared to to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the fairness of the press, before such as cared to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the feirness of the press, before such as cared to the hour. It is dealed to have to stand up against the popular movement of the hour. It is doubly painful when that movement is in red-hot earness, and sincerely seeking the good of man, and when it counts on its side many of those with whom at other times one has enjoyed some measure of friendship and co-operation. But truth has to be spoken. If these truths for which we stand here are worth standing alone for, and such that, as honest men and women, we cannot help standing alone for them, surely the very time when they most need to be uttered is the time when they are being forgotten or assailed. That they are being assailed by men who do not "come along with any theological gystem" does not make it the less necessary to uphold them. It is very well for Prof. Swing to try to make light of the whole matter, and to tell us that it is an error of judgment to say "that the hundreds of clergymen who assist Mr. Moody are thereby alding and espousing" his doctrines. Men must judge for themselves on that matter. Let Mr. Swing remember that my words, which he complains of, were called forth, not by his taking the course he thought right, but by going out of his way to censure those who were as anxious as himself to do their simple duty; but who could not see their duty quite as heaven it is to not orions to be denied, and which made me, for one, fe jects and intentions of the Association, and with a disposition to co-operate with it in obtaining the best legislation possible. It could not be expected that the various bills discussed could be put in form so as to be taken along; that was not even hoped for; but great progress had been made in regard to a revenue law, and an agreement arrived at by the different interests. All were agreed as to the proper course to be pursued, and would act harmoniously together. The bill could not be prepared in a day, or a week, or a month, the interests were so large and varied. There were legal objections to overcome before it could be gotten exactly right, and much labor and time would be required. The Executive Committee desired to hear any suggestions the members might wish to present, and with that lides meetings would nereafter be held on the first Tuesday of every month.

mouth.

The amendment to the constitution, offered at a previous meeting by Mr. Bauman, was then taken up and adopted. It reduces the nominating or Central Committee to ten, authorizes the members to elect by petition, and the officers to hold over until their successors are chosen, and fixes the date of the annual meeting and report on the last Tuesday in October.

fixes the date of the annual meeting and report on the last Tuesday in October.

SOUTH TOWN.

The Chairman remarked he felt encouraged, as the courts seemed to be a little more favorably inclined toward the Association in the South-Town affair. Although the Association was not directly prosecuting the case, members of it were, and they had been successful against Evans. He thought the country members of the Legislature could be brought around. Their opposition to Chicago did not arise from prejudice,—from any desire to deprive the city of just legislation,—but they seemed to be laboring under a misapprehension.

hension.

MR. J. H. DUNNAM

had heard of the opposition of the country
members for the last thirty years, but had not
discovered it in personal intercourse with them.
The great difficulty used to be, every member
had so many private axes to grind that the great

of upwards of \$3,500,000 has been caused by an unprecedented ducline in the receipts at the Custom-Houses during the month. The initional debt is, nevertheless, over \$6,500,000 smaller than it was at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the lat of July last.

The lawyers and claim-agents who have contingent interests in a further distribution of the Alabama award, are becoming quite desperate, and it is evident that their hopes of success are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. An investigation into the pecuniary management of the Centennial is talked of, as the indications are that no attempt will be made to repay the Government loan, while the buildings have been bid in by Philadelphians at a small fraction of their value.

State Board of Agriculture.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 2.—Judge Thomas J.

Tipton, of the Milean Circuit Court, and Congressman-elect, has resigned as Judge, to the effect Feb. 23. The Governor has accepted the resignation, and ordered a special election for March 1 to fill the vacancy.

In the United States Court to-day a motion

interested the State were generally overlooked.

The chief that the opposition to Chiega was also, any. If a new revoue law, covering the whole State, was carefully matured here, it would be one of the best things that could be gotten up, and would meet, he thought, with general approval. He could not understand why personal property had not been levied upon to pay real-estate taxes. An act authorizing it was repealed only two years ago by a special law.

Mr. Nelson had never heard off it.

Mr. Dunham did not know why it had been overlooked. The present Revenue is was seemed to be crude and ill-digested, and he could not conceive of the source whence it was derived or who originated it. It simply enabled a certain class of professional gentlemen to make a living by technical objections to it. As an evidence of its crudeness, he said that he had been made the plaintiff in several suits, and classed as a tax-fighter, when he never fought but one tax in his life—that for the widening of State street. Fee bills had been presented to him, although he had never authorized an attorney to use his name.

The Chairman stated that the matter of TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

has engaged the attention of the Association more or less for the past year, and it now rested in the hands of the County Commissioners. The members should keep it in mind and think about it. Various changes had been suggested in the criminal eode,—changes in the jury system, etc.,—and the subject was receiving consideration by ex-State's Autorney Reed, who was most familiar with criminal practice in this county. A registration law for the city should also be kept in mind, and efforts be made, if thought property to have the old law re-enacted, it having been repealed at the last session of the Legislature, except as to State elections.

Mr. Dunham thought the advocacy of its re-enactment would drag the Association into politics, and jeopardize the other legislation needed.

The Chairman rejoined that they had tried to keep the Association and holding propert In the United States Court to-day a motion was made to quash the indictment against P. J. Cummings, charged with conspiracy to buy and have in possession counterfeit money.

About 3 o'clock this morning a brilliant meteor was observed here, leas brilliant than the last, and there was no shock or sound of explosion.

The total amount of the applications for the State charitable institutions for appropriations for the next two years is \$1,388,340, and the State Board of Charities recommends a total of \$1,225,200, being a reduction below the applications of \$162,049. If the whole amount which the State Board recommends shall be appropriated, \$522,000 is for ordinary expenses for the next two years, and the rest is for improvements, repairs, and additions.

Following is the monthly statement for December of the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury:

nal laws anything was to be done toward restricting

THE PARDONING POWER
of the Executive. Would it be a proper subject for consideration?

The Chairman repiled that it was a proper question. He, however, had not heard it mentioned before. It might have occurred to Mr. Reed. The exercise of the power had been found fault with very decidedly, and had been a great bar to the correction of crime. The great labor and expense attending the conviction of criminals seemed to be all wasted, as there were so many chances favoring their reappearance on the streets in a short time. No action had yet been taken by the Association looking toward a change or modification of the Governor's power in this respect.

Mr. Bissell supposed the Legislature had authority to limit the power of placing the matter in the hands of a Commission to act with the Governor.

Mr. Dunham thought the Legislature could define the basis upon which the Executive could issue pardons.

wie pardons.

Mr. Bissell said the present Governor had reseed thirty of the worst criminals in the State,
nearly all murderers,—and, if the setting of
the men free were not stopped, no man's life —nearly all murderers,—and, if the a such men free were not stopped, no a would be safe.

The Chairman had no doubt the As would cheerfully take up the question ecute it with such energy as was deer for the benefit of the community.

The meeting then adjourned.

yman, of Chicago, and Ruth of Richard H. Dans, Jr., of B rette, daughter of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Rose PHILLIPS—ADRIAN—In this city, Dec. 31, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. George J. Pul. lips and Miss Minnie A. Adrian.

SMALL—DAUPHINEY—Treeday evening Jacob SMALL—DAUPHINEY—Treeday evening Jacob Souton, and Miss Belie Dauphiney, of California of Coston, and Miss Belie Dauphiney, of California of Cards.

ner Twenty-sighth-st. and Calumet-av... 'm Tanday at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are in vited to attend.

DODGE—Dec. 31, at 5:30 a. m., at the resistant of Dr. J. G. Berry. No. 1458 South Halsted-su Mary Gertrade Dodge, only daughter of Dr. C. and Annie T. Dodge, aged 1 year 6 months and Ayr.

this city, in the 85th year of his age.

COLFER—Jan. 2, at 10 a. m., William Colfer, aged 21 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parenta 128 West Ohio-et., Thursday, Jan. 4, at 10 z. m. to St. Stephen's Church, where High Mass will be ceiebrated, themee by cars to Caivary.

BY Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WYLIE—Jan. 2, of inflammation of the luns. Agnes Colville. daughter of Naomi and David Wylie, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the residence of Thomas Donien.

45 Cedar-st., Thursday, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

vited.

DRISCOLL—Jan. 2, of consumption Mary A. widow of the late John Driscoli, in her 40th year Euneral Thursday from 517 South Halated at Friends are isvited.

EW Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

chenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Son and Mandrake Pills.

Full directions accompany each, making it as lutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenes patients with their union examined, and for those he is professionally at his principal office, like he and Archesta, Fhiladelphia, every where all letters for advice must be addressed.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA.

Prices, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only WINCHESTER & OO., Chemista SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. CLOAKS.

Have greatly reduced the prices on or CLOAKS; \$10 Cloaks reduced to \$8; \$12 to \$10; \$14 to \$12; \$16 to \$13, and others in proportion. Now is a favorable op portunity to get bargains, All our Clean out and fitted by tailors.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

137 & 139 State-st. AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. FIRST BOOT & SHOE SAI OF 1877.

Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 9:80 a, m., two more accounts of designile Boots and Show, kinds, for winter wear. Must be sold this date sty the calls for money of our consignor, and to the attention of all close and shrewd buyers for themselves. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 63 & 70 Wabash-St.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock. 40 FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS One and two-sent and Pinsh-Lined.
Sale postponed on account of non-arrival, costoned by the storm. G. P. GORE & CO., Austra

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. sers. 118 and 120 Wahash White Granite and Yellow Ware, Table Cutlery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Carpets, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock a. 18. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Trado Sala THE USUAL FULL LINES OF DET GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, SILKS-DRESS GOODS, SILK HORYS; EMBROIDERED SILK SCARTA. CARDIGANS, HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, FURNISHING SALAY MORNING, JAN. 4.

T9:30 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOMS, CONTRY WABASH-AV. AND MADISOZ-ST.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. ocers, 274 and 276 East Madiso CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS OFFICE FURNITURE lance, Stoves, Carpets, and a large lot of (By JAS. P. McNAMARA & C

117 Wabash av., N. W. cor. Madison of Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes at Anima JAS. P. MONAMARA & CO., Aucti CONFECTIONERY.

ARTISTIC TAI

VOLUME XX

Wedding Garmen

EDWARD EI Wabash-av., co FIRM CHA DISSOLU A. WEHL Has been dissolved this day b

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1877. DISSOLU Chicago, Jan. 1, 1877. he undersigned will continue or of the Garden City Cher me, firm, and style of J. H.

Stockholder for the Election of Directors and the transaction of any ot-come before them, will be be-company, 430 North Clark-si 3, 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m. Stockholders'

STOCKHOLDERS STOCKHOLDERS! Stockholders'

GERMAN NATIO The annual meeting of the Bank for the election of Dire its banking office on Tuesda ts banking office was and 4 o'clock p. m. HERMAN SCH

GENERAL NO BETTER. H Dwellings designed and erect

After this date N coln Park and Nor uses will run south st., via Madison and HALL, Photo 170 East Madi

Has fine negatives of MR. and which their friends can procur Notice to the Shareh Home National Bank The Board of Directors of The of Chicago, have declared a divocate upon its capital stock, payable, Jan. 3, 1877.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1877. FINANCIA

7 PER C FRANCIS B. PH 7 PER C Very choice loans at SEVEN: \$2,000, \$1,000 at 9. SCUDDER & MASON, 1

LECTURI ILLINOIS FREE TRA by Prof. WM. SUMNI Yale College, on "Revenue rade." Tickets, 25 cents; fo cClurg & Co. s. PARTLY MADE 8 Keep's Patent Par

Shirts. The very best, 6 for ally as sewing a straight seam. KERF MNFR G CO., 17 OLD PAPER OLD PAI FOR SALE,

75 cts. per H Apply at Tribune Coun Keep's Colla

HATS Dress Sti J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 SHIRTS. Keep's Custom